INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 313-- BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 25 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 29th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th Dec.	30th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Dec.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th "	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
31st "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 "
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breath of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON qualification for the Jamui Dispensary on a monthly of Rs. 90-5-120/-. Lady Doctor appointed will have to join at once.
A 31561

WANTED—Clerks for Cotton, Waste, Cloth and inside departmental works for the GAEKWAR MILLS LTD., Bilimora, Apply sharp to the Manager.
A 31543.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE. Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1341

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT Bombay 2.
L R1286

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the University to confer Degrees on the successful candidates at the Examinations of 1928 will be held on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. in the Strachey Hall. Students intending to take degrees personally should inform the undersigned and send fees (Bachelor's degree Rs. 5 and Master's degree Rs. 10) by the 15th January, 1929. Gowns will be supplied on hire by the Duty Society for Rs. 2 each.

S. SAJJAD HYDER,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
December 21, 1928.
31563

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance. The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.
31517

PURCHASE OF BARGES.

WANTED for the Port Department, Bhavnagar Port, 4 Steel Barges, dead weight about 120 tons, draft 4'—6", built not later than 1926, Single hatch with complete equipment. Length and general dimensions of standard design. Apply with drawings and full particulars as to price, etc., to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Port Department, Bhavnagar Para, KATHIAWAR.
31556

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAGHUNATH NARAYEN MASURKER, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell his land admeasuring 559 square yards, and bearing Final Plot Number 27 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, together with the structures thereon, free from all incumbrances, to my client.

All persons claiming to have any right, title or interest in the said piece of land and the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage, purchase, share, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
31502

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW
—:o:—
SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
MEDITATION
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away as Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers,
MADRAS.

A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U. S. A

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open boo .....etc.

J.-1. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU FREE Your future will it be happy? prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love- marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH folio 15 BO 44, rue de Lisbonne, If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Please write plainly.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
ANNA PAVLOVA
50 and full company of Artists **50**
To-Night's Programme includes
THE SWAN
Walpurgis Night
The Fairy Doll
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.
Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 2/4

MADAN THEATRES LD. PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."
TOGETHER WITH
AMBROSE BARKER
AND
PAGGY WYNNE
In Song Impression.
Special Note: The above artists will only appear at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN
AND
HELENE COSTELLO
The story of a Happy-Go-Lucky Rover, who causes a pandemonium when he vows to wed the richest girl and chooses the poorest.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge ..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Soviet Russia
An account of the impressions gained during his visit by
Jawaharlal Nehru
with several illustrations
Price Rs. 3/-
Allahabad Law Journal Press,
ALLAHABAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15 and 10 P. M.
A. W. Scholl presents AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF
FOR KIDDIES & GROWN UPS
BRITISH TALKIES
SEE What you hear
AND A CORCKING COMEDY, In 6 Parts.
"ANYBODY HERE SEEN KELLY?"
With
BESSIE LOVE and TOM MOORE
USUAL POPULAR PRICES

WHERE TO GO
FOR
CHRISTMAS WEEK
NOTE
THE GREAT
Victoria Carnival
Near FORT MARKET.
From 4 p.m to 12 p.m. Daily.
THE SHOW WITH A WORTH-WHILE REPUTATION
Magnificently Equipped Modern Riding Devices, Our Own BRASS BAND, SIDE SHOWS OF EVERY KIND & A MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
SEE OUR
5 Latest Feature Sensations:
The SILO-DROME or WELL OF DEATH
GIANT WHEEL
The THRILLING ZEPPELIN RIDES
The AMAZING CHAIROPLANE. (Children's Joyland)
The MOUNTAIN SLIDE or EVEREST GLACIER
THE SEVEN IN ONE HOUSE OF ZILAKI
GRAND CIRCUS
60 STAR ARTISTS 60
SEE the Uceania Troupe of Trapezists-Cyclists-Clowns, Equilibrists Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Leap for Life, Dental Trapeze, etc., etc.
THE WELL OF DEATH
Where a man flirts with DEATH in his astounding, most sensational Motor Bicycle Act, the talk of Europe and Asia.
Gate Admission to the Carnival Ground As. 2
All Rides and Shows Extra. Bar and Refreshments Available.

The Special Performance for Christmas Holidays.
Unanimously admired by Hindoos, Mahommedans and Parsis,
THE BOMBAY GUJRATI NATAK MANDALI
Grant Road, Coronation Theatre
Will Stage
On Tuesday, 25th December 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
College Girl
Padmakumar .. .. .. Mr. BAPULAL.
Savita .. .. Mr. JAYSHANKER (Sundari)
An Excellent Comedy will make you laugh and laugh.
Proprietor—Mr BAPULAL B. NAIK.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Pain Measles, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

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Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL LINSEED POSITION

ESTIMATED IMPORTERS PURCHASES

The "Corn Trade News" in the issue dated 27th Ultimo states as under:—

		Total Year 1928 Tons. Shipped to date Tons.	Remainder Tons.
Europe	1,600,000	1,614,400	...
U.S.A.	400,000	350,400	49,600
Australia etc.	25,000	23,000	2,000
Total	2,024,000	1,987,800	—

ESTIMATED EXPORTERS' SURPLUSES.

	Surplus 1928 Tons. Shipments 1928 Tons.	Balance Tons.
Argentina	1,900,000 1,836,300	63,700
India	230,000 151,500	78,500
Total	2,130,000 1,987,800	142,200

Surplus of Canada not included in above, but allowed for in making estimates of requirements of the United States.

ESTIMATE EXCEEDED.

LINSEED.—The big premiums which have been paid both in this country and on the Continent for afloat and prompt shipment have been one of the outstanding features of the week, and they show in no uncertain way how tight the situation has become for near supplies. The Continent reports a good demand for afloat seed, offers of which have been limited and buyers have perforce paid high prices in order to cover their requirements. The demand in the United Kingdom has not been especially good, but, it has to be noted, that what sales have transpired have been for shipment during December and January. Supplies afloat to our country are now very small and there are few offers in the market, consequently passage seed is held at a premium of almost 20/- per ton over December. Compared with Thursday a week ago, last night's quotations showed advances of 5/- to 7/6 per ton for near positions of Plate seed, with distant positions unchanged to 3/9 per ton higher. Bold Bombay seed is held for an advance of 10/- per ton on the week.

In Argentina there is still a stiff premium for "spot," this position was quoted yesterday on the Buenos Aires market at $16.70 per 220 lbs. Distant positions fluctuated during the past week and closed unchanged to the turn lower. Further advances have taken place on North American markets, Duluth quotations being 3 3/8c. to 3 7/8c. per bushel higher and those at Winnipeg 1/2c. higher than a week ago.

There is no decided change in the general supply outlook. Old crop supplies in Argentina are now very small, whilst India has, relatively speaking, moderate supplies, to which, however, she holds firmly for high prices. Consequently, near at hand seed has become a valuable article, and it is difficult to discern any important change taking place until the new Argentine crop commences to move in volume. The Argentine grower has certainly every encouragement offered him in the shape of big premiums for prompt seed to market his new supplies as quickly as possible, and no doubt he will be only too willing to seize his opportunity. Therefore the flow of new seed to market may become quite important at an early date, but of course the chief factor governing the movement must be the weather, for unless fine, favourable conditions prevail, harvesting cannot make much progress, and naturally the one affects the other. Thus far harvesting operations have not been blessed with favourable weather conditions and our agent cabled last evening to the effect that the work of ingathering was proceeding slowly, owing to unsettled weather. The condition of the crop our agent describes as excellent, and although it is rather soon to estimate with much degree of accuracy, he is of the opinion that present indications point to an exportable surplus of 2,250,000 metric tons, or, say, 350,000 tons larger than this year's surplus. Such a surplus would constitute a record for the country, but it cannot be said that it will prove to be unwieldy, for America has a short crop and will need to increase her purchases of Argentine seed, whilst the consumption in Europe in recent years has grown considerably. Indian reports on agricultural conditions are favourable, as far as Linseed is concerned, and a correspondent again states that a full acreage is being seeded.

Shipments this week from Argentina and India total roundly 29,300 tons, compared with 28,200 a week ago and 39,000 tons a year ago. The Indian contribution this week amounted to 5,100 tons which is quite a good shipment for the time of year. Of this week's total shipment the Continent takes 12,000 tons, and 5,800 tons are for America. The supply on passage to Europe from Argentina has undergone a further decrease, but the Indian supply has increased a little, consequently there is little change in the grand total since a week ago.

QUANTITIES ON PASSAGE.

	This week		Week ago A year ago.	
	U.K. Tons.	Cont. Tons.	U.K. Tons.	Cont. Tons.
Indian	2100	10800	400	8600
			9,500	1,000
Argentine	29800	80000	22700	91000
	Includes "Orders."			
			40400	99,600

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

Calcutta, Dec. 22.

Jutes:—Inspite of holiday feelings prevalent in the market the market maintained its healthier tone with rates improving. The volume of business though less yet in many cases it remained untransacted due to holiday feeling.

The Yule group scrips, viz., Belvedere, Caledonian, Lothian, Delta and Budge-Budge, etc., were in great favour. Belvedere after being done at 674 in the morning of Friday were taken in a lot upto 695 in the evening. Lothian were wanted upto 645. Anglo-India, Auckland, Lansdowne, Dalhousie, Standard and Kamarhatty register a rise of 10 points over a week's trading. Barnagore mark an advance of about 15 points at 305 x.d., at the close. Lawrence were in demand upto 745. Naihati were scarce. Hukumchand record a sharp rise of Rs. 1/8 over last week's closing. Howrah and Clive were steady at 54/14 and 41/8.

Cottons:—Were unchanged.

Coals:—Excepting Amalgamated Coalfields and Bura-Dhemo which were steady at 4/4 and 3 respectively there were very little change to record. Bhulan-Bararee were done at 16/4, Sendra at 14/8, Burrakur at 11/4.

Teas Shares:—Market remains unchanged with less doing but the tone is steady.

Banks:—A few deals were reported in Central Bank round 24/4. Imperial conty. were done at 365.

Govt. Securities:—The same dullness prevails with rates lowering. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper was quoted at 72/3.

Miscellaneous: Engineering Section was unchanged. I. I. Steel were quoted at Rs. 17/6. Burn and Co. at 400. Marshalls at 2/12. Britania Engineering have improved a little with buyers upto 3/12, Indian Standard Wagon had some enquiry towards the close and had buyers upto 47 A deal in Bengal Flour is reported at 155 with further demand at the rate. British India Corporation Ordy. were steady at 4/3 and Defd. at 3/2. Burma Corporation after being taken upto 10/14 had sellers at 10/12. Madan Theatres were steady at 3/12. British Ceylon Ordy. were wanted at 6/10 and Pref. at 8/8. Midnapore were steady at 132.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly market report dated 21st instant:—

As a result of irregular fluctuations during the week, the New York futures have shown a net decline of 21 points.

The volume of hedge sales has been diminishing. Although occasionally there has been some selling combined with scattered long liquidation, trade calling has been sufficient to absorb all offerings without much difficulty. The outside interest during the past week has been small, because most operators are awaiting fresh developments.

The general expectations of a larger consumption of American cotton have been confirmed by the U.S.A. consumption report for November. This was given as 611,000 bales as against 619,000 bales in the preceding month and 626,000 bales in November last year. The total for U.S. consumption upto the end of November amounted to 2,249,000 bales as compared with 2,499,000 bales. It is, however, important to note that consumption in America after November of last year decreased considerably, whereas the present indications are that the present rate may be maintained, which means that the total for this season will before long make a better showing compared to last year.

An item of interest was the Census Bureau's report which showed that 13,148,000 bales had been ginned upto 12th December. This, in our opinion, very nearly confirms the accuracy of the final crop estimate. In order to reach the Bureau's estimate, 1,225,000 bales still remain to be ginned, while during last season 703,441 bales were ginned after the 12th December.

There has been no special feature in the Bombay market during the past week. The prices of Indian forward contracts have been easier than those of American markets, due to daily hedge sales by exporters.

In the spot market, transactions have been on a very limited scale. Local spinners continued to hold off owing to labour unrest. The situation became much worse on the 17th instant, when about 20,000 workmen went on strike involving 13 mills. Out of these, 7 mills have since resumed work.

The trade is increasingly impressed with the bearishness of the statistical position of Indian cotton. As exporters to Japan and Europe are only buying small quantities in Bombay, merchants find it difficult to dispose of their stocks. This is having its natural effect on parity between Liverpool and Bombay, which has widened about Rs. 7 during the past week.

The Third All-India Official Cotton Forecast issued yesterday estimates acreage at 24,992,000 as compared with the revised acreage of 24,[illegible]00 of the same time last year, and a crop of 5,996,000 bales as against 5,486,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. This crop estimate is larger than expected, and is considered bearish.

During the greater part of the week export demand from Europe and the Far East was poor, but the recent widening in parity has resulted in some increased offtake by the former quarter.

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

London Ready		26	5	0
Forward		26	7	0
American Cent		57	11	0
China Opening		2	7	9
China Closing		2	7	9
Ready		59	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Magsar	59|10	59|12	59|10	59|11
Tejimundi	0|2|0.			
Poush	59|15	60|1	59|14	60|
Tejimundi	0|12|0.			

GOLD.

Ready	21	4	6
Magsor	21	4	9
Poush	21	5	9
National City	21	7	6
N. Manordas	21	8	9
N. Manordas	21	6	9

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|5|6; lowest Rs. 49|3|6; closing Rs. 49|3|9.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|10|9; highest Rs. 4|11|6; closing Rs. 4|11|4-1|2.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|12|9; highest Rs. 4|13; closing Rs. 4|12|-10-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|2; highest Rs. 54|2|9; lowest Rs. 54|1; closing Rs. 54|2|6.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd).

Receipts from 1st Sept to 20th Dec. 5,48,792

Same time last season 6,12,961

Exports from 1st Sept to 20th Dec:—

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	10,040	12,564
Continent	2,14,697	1,29,126
China	46,592	3,600
Japan	2,93,416	1,20253
Coast Ports	5,997	7,388
U. S. A.	3,355	.....
Total	5,74,097	2,79,913

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 20th Dec. 1928	37,596
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 20th Dec. 1928	1,04,142
Same period last year	2,96,714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th Dec. 1928	7,77,874
Same time last year	4,61,771

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-12 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.69 inches (.035 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.886 inches (.009 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.6. degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 88.4 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 65.6 degrees (2.3 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 54 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 50 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

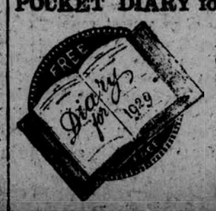
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per houd.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 0.

POCKET DIARY for 1929 FREE.



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Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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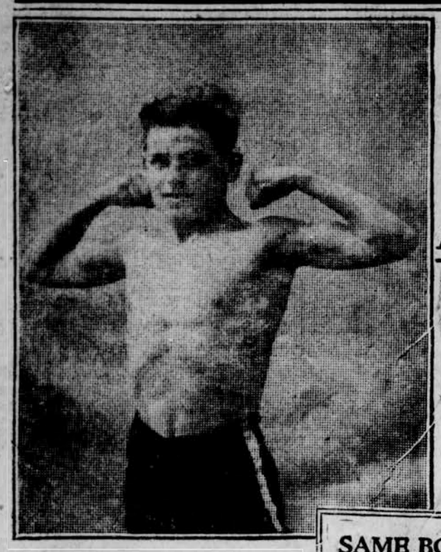

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

B-30-B

"WE DO NOT ASK PITY OR MONEY"

Mrs. Naidu on Her Mission

AMERICAN PRESS PAYS ELOQUENT TRIBUTES

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes to the "Hindu" from Iowa in mail week.

Madame Sarojini Naidu continues to make good impressions in America and win American friends for the Indian cause. She is an eloquent speaker. She is putting the case for India's freedom before large audiences with great impressiveness and power.

Madame Naidu up to this date has spoken once in Chicago and three times in New York. She covers a wide range of topics, but her main theme is India's right to freedom. She points out the great place India has filled in the world in the past ages, the unique contributions India has made to world's higher life and thought, and the potential intellectual capacity of the Indian people. She says, however, that political bondage is destroying and smothering the whole nation. She pleads to America to give India sympathy and moral support so that India can win the freedom's battle for the world. There is always some powerful ginger in her words. She speaks generally in cadenced prose; but when her blood is up, she can also talk like a house afire. Then she is received warmly.

GARLAND OF WELCOME.

Madame Naidu will lecture in many towns and cities of the United States and parts of British Canada until probably the early part of March, 1929, or later. Her lecture subjects will include the following interpretations of Indian Womanhood; The Modern Indian Renaissance; The Mystic Spinner—An Intimate Study of Mahatma Gandhi; Interpretations of the Spiritual Life of India; and recitals from her own published and unpublished poems.

On the day following Mrs. Naidu's arrival in America, the Naidu Honorary Reception Committee consisting of sixty prominent Americans and Indian leaders in New York gave a luncheon in her honour at the Town Hall. Swami Yogananda presented a flower garland of welcome to Mme. Naidu on behalf of the Indians in the United States. Photographers of the Paramount News Agency were on hand, and took a cinema picture of the event. This picture reel will be shown all over America.

The Naidu luncheon was attended by about seven hundred people. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Mr. Hari G. Govil, Director of India Conference; Charles D. Isacson managing editor of the "New York Morning Telegraph" and nephew of Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India; Felix Valyi editor "Review of Nations"; Swami Yogananda; Mr. R. L. Bajpai, General Secretary of the India Society of America; Mr. Williams Feakins; Mr. Savel Zimand, author of "Living India"; Mr. H. Muzumdar; Miss Premala Shahane; Mr. B. K. Roy, noted writer; Mr. and Mrs S. N. Ghose; the musician Ragini; and Dr. J. T. Sunderland.

"TIMES" PRAISES NAIDU.

Mme. Naidu has been the recipient of flattering notices from the American press. "The New York Times," which is strongly pro-English and pro-Imperialist, published a long article under the heading "India's Poetess." The following are a few extracts from the article.

"Besides holding one of the most important posts in Indian politics, Mme. Naidu is a poet, playwright, reformer, teacher and social worker. Her coming to this country emphasises the great strides which the women of India have made toward equality and social freedom.

"Many things have happened to Hindu society and Hindu womanhood in the last two decades, and Mme. Naidu's life offers the best explanation of the changes.

"Mme Naidu is a singular combination of personal qualities. As a politician she can be stern and strategically minded, issuing ultimatums to the British rulers demanding Swaraj for her followers, and leading women's deputations for equal franchise. On the other hand, her songs and poems reveal only love for the beautiful in nature and humanity."

A FIRED PATRIOT.

"The New York Evening Post" printed an interesting interview with Sarojini Naidu. It spoke of her quick change "from an Oriental agreeable gentleness to a fired patriot." "The Evening Post" said that "If one wishes to see the human spirit rise into the woman's face like flame one must ask Sarojini Naidu about relations between Britain and India." When Madame Naidu was asked about the political destiny of India, she remarked:

"In Lahore there is a statue of Baron Lawrence in the Pose of asking India whether she wanted to be governed by the pen or the sword. We now ask Britain will it make a settlement with us by pen or sword. It is for England to choose. If she chooses the pen then we are ready and will treat on the basis of any great country that only asks for freedom. There are ways of doing things and there is no reason for breaking every tie, but we must be friends with England as a free people, that is free to be enemies too if we prefer. But if it is to be by the sword then we shall be ready and we shall forge that sword from our bones if need be. We shall not ask for help. I am not in America to ask help. We don't ask pity or money. This is a straight issue between England and ourselves and we must settle it ourselves. If we are unable to do it without help, we are not worthy of our freedom."

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

The representatives of "The New York Evening Post" asked Mrs. Naidu about the Simon Commission which is preparing to write a new constitution for India. Indignantly replied the lady from India:

"We are good enough for the signing of the treaty of Versailles making peace with a country with whom we never had a quarrel. We were good enough to die in the great war. We were good enough to send members to the International courts and to the International Conferences to study problems such as transportation and trade barriers. But when it comes to deciding our own Government, for this we are not good enough. Not a single Indian worthy of being called a national representative is co-operating with the Simon Commission. Those who are co-operating are not representatives. They have been chosen by the Councils where officials and nominated members have control. And we shall never sit at a round table with the Simon Commission, if we are not to be permitted to sign our names to the report to be made."

Madame Naidu was trenchant in her views concerning Lord Birkenhead's resignation as a Secretary to India. Birkenhead, according to her, has done a great service in giving a mighty impetus to the national movement of India:

"By his arrogance he has goaded us into realisation that we must look after our own interests. If he is characteristic of Britain's intentions and bona fides we know what lies before us. What do we think of England? What any country would think of another country which held it in subjection. But do not think we hate it. England has always stood for freedom and tolerance. She has sheltered liberty-loving refugees of other countries. Now England must answer whether she loves freedom more than power."

LECTURES IN MANY CITIES.

The present indications are that Sarojini Naidu will have a very busy lecture season in America. Her usual price for a single address is fifteen hundred rupees, including the commissoin to her lecture manager.

Among the organisations which have already arranged to have Madame Naidu come to their cities are the following: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Detroit, Nov. 21st; Poetry House, New York, Nov. 23rd; Emil G. Hirsch Ceter, Chicago, Dec. 3rd; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dec. 7th; Wednesday Club, Rome, N. Y., Dec. 12th; Women's Canadian Club, Montreal, Dec. 14th; The People's Forum, Outremont, Canada, Dec. 16th; lectures under management of Mrs. E. Poehler, Minneapolia, Jan. 15-16th; Kansas League of Women Voters, Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 6th; Women's City Club, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 7th; Current Event Lecture Series, Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 13th; a lecture in Washington, D. C. Feb. 18th; Wellesley College, Mass., Feb. 24th; and Community Church, New York, Feb. 28th. Madame Naidu will make only four exclusive appearances on the Pacific Coast—lecturing once in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Sacramento—during the week of January 20-30th. Other clubs and organisations are arranging to have Madame Naidu come to their cities by getting in touch with her manager Mr. William Feakins, Times Bldg., New York.

Mrs. Naidu seems to have caught the fancy of the American public. I hear that an American publishing house, Dodd, Mead & Company, is soon going to bring out three of her books in one volume. It will include "The Broken Wing," "The Bird of Times," and "The Golden Threshold."

DOWN WITH INDIAN ENEMY!

Sarojini Naidu prefers to lecture on cultural subjects—but when her audience insists, then on politics. She is not wasting any of her breath on Katherine Mayo and her gorgeous lies about India. So far there have been published four books answering Katherine's diatribes, and my agent tells me that three more are shortly to appear.

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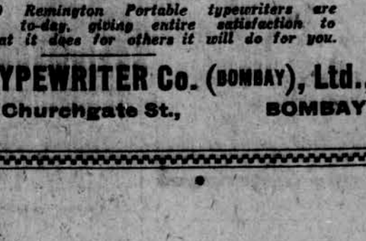
First **Rs. 1,000**
Second **Rs. 500** Third **Rs. 250**
3 of **Rs. 100** 5 of **Rs. 50**
10 of **Rs. 25** 30 of **Rs. 15**



The competition consists of placing in their order of importance to the world the products of Remington factories shown in the list below. The above prizes will be awarded to the competitors whose lists agree or most nearly agree with the majority votes of all the competitors themselves.

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4. Remington Electric	17. Steel Shelving
5. Remington Portable	18. Steel Storage Cabinets
6. Line-a-Time Copyholders	19. Remington Loose-Leaf Binders — Manufactured by the Kalamazoo Loose-leaf Binder Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A. Division of Remington—Rand
7. Remington Vernaculars	20. Machine Posting Looseleaf Devices — Made by the Baker-Vawter Co., Division of Remington—Rand
8. Remtico Paragon Ribbons	
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HOLIDAY RACING AT MAHALUXMI

Townsend's Successful Riding

—:o:—

GORBIO WINS WINDSOR PLATE

Fortune has seemingly forsaken race-goers for the moment. Most people had a thin time yesterday as first favourites almost consistently failed, Golden Sunspot being the only one to materialise in a lengthy card.

Townsend continued his riding successes for he was again astride two winners Gorbio carried the colours of Mr. Jenkins to victory in the Windsor Plate and stamped himself as a sprinter of more than average ability.

Several new comers took the eye. Of these Pasha, High Flier, Harsak and Lion are likely to go on to higher things.

Co-favourites in the betting for the first division of the Novice Plate Royal Ace and Harsak, fought out a fine finish up the straight. Cumberally's grey lost several lengths at the start and but for this initial disadvantage would surely have won. Hashim disposed of Akram close home and is one likely to do well. Among the beaten division Prince David looks a smart pony and should improve with a few more outings.

Noora was the medium of a whole hearted plunge in the second division but she handicapped her chances by a slow beginning and could only manage a third. The up shot of it was an easy victory for High Flier, speedy Chestnut belonging to Mr. Abdul Wahid. Silver Arch threw his jockey on the way to the starting gate and bolted. He was subsequently withdrawn from the race.

Pasha upset the odds laid on Lion in the other division where he recorded an easy victory in the fast timing of 1 min. 8 4|5 secs. The favourite was hard ridden up the straight but was not good enough at the weights. Anaizan made most of the pace and lasted long enough to fill third place in front of Zamruj.

The Carlisle Plate provided a thrilling set to in which Sea Fire just asserted his superiority over Theona. The winner has long been on the shelf but has again struck form under Bence's care. Jubilant was hailed the winner at one stage up the straight but seemed to weaken close home. Daekusha let down a large following after promising to play a part.

A change of riders had a good deal to do with Prince Edward's facile victory in Division II of the Andheri Plate. Townsend always kept him within hail of the leading division and up the straight had no difficulty in disposing of Gosub and the late finishing Fairdoss. My Bow was pushed to the front early and had blown himself out by the time they made for home.

The Noel Handicap cut up badly but a gravelling finish up the straight between Golden Sunspot and Charmaine compensated for the paucity of runners. Charmaine has a fine burst of speed and at one time looked like maintaining her early advantage. The favourite however put in a game effort' near home and just got up in time to win.

Gorbio maintained a winning sequence by annexing the Windsor Plate in smooth fashion from Timbucktoo despite a slow beginning. Mr. Jenkins possesses a fine gelding in this Son of Chaucer who should do well in even better company. Polychrome has made rapid improvement and on this running should not be long in finding a winning opportunity. Hutchins failed to give Cue de Sac the right sort of handling. He lay too far back in the early stages, and was badly baulked when he tried to come through in the straight.

Brannockstown was heavily wagered on to win the Manchester Plate but Higgin's filly had to knuckle under to Penetrate who is in great form at the moment. The gelding whipped in for the greater part of the journey but he put in a fine burst near home and prevailed by a long neck Receiving poor assistance from the saddle Gamvros failed to figure on the map.

Subhan broke down after winning the first division of the Andheri Plate where he beat Sheema and twelve others pointless. Weight told its tale on Ghazuwan who was well in it. till near home.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—(Div. 1.).

Distance 5 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1928, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's ROYAL ACE 8-13, McQuade 1
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HARSAK 8-13, Howell 2
Mr. A. L. Essa's HASHIM 8-9, Behsman 3
Mr. Majid Abdulnoor's Akram 9-2, Perkins 4

Also Ran.—Leila 9-3, Ruby Field 9-2, Goolsan 8-13, Rozulmulk 8-13, Dilas 8-13, Andolis 8-13, Karim Khan 8-9, Prince David 8-9, Golden Arch 8-9, Sadhan 8-6, and Tolstoi 8-2.

Not Run.—Nazhad 9-3.

The Race:—Harsak was badly away. Golden Arch led Royal Ace, Ruby Field and Rozulmulk. Round the turn Royal Ace headed Andolis, Golden Arch and Ruby Field; Harsak lying about sixth up the distance Royal Ace was going well and just held the fast finishing Harsak. Hashim was an indifferent third.

Won by neck, 3|4 length, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 10 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 18 and 25-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14-8 for places.
Favourite: Leila.
Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1928, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HARSAK 8-13, Howell 1
Mr. A. L. Essa's HASHIM 8-9, Behsman 2
Mr. Majid Abdulnoor's Akram 9-2, Perkins 3
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's ROYAL ACE 8-13, McQuade 4

Also Ran.—White Gold 9-3, Dwaichan 8-12, Rajee 8-12, Machine Gun 8-9, Yeman 8-9, Leopard 8-6, Mahjun 8-6, Sadudowla 8-2 car. 8-3, Riyad II 8-2, and Vita 8-2.

Not Run.— Speculation 8-2, and Sliver Arch 8 13.

The Race:—Silver Arch dislodged his rider and did not come under the starter's orders. Vita and Noora were left. Saduldowla made the running from Yeman, Star of Arabia, and High Flier. Round the turn High Flier assumed command and went on to win an exciting race from Mashal and the first finishing Noora.

Won by neck, 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths
Time: 1 min. 10 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 135 for win, and Rs. Rs. 32-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 63 win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 8 for places.
Favourite: Noora.
Winer trained by Owner.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—(Div. III.)

Distance.—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1928, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. M. B. Patwardhan's PASHA 8-6, car. 8-10, Perkins 1
Messrs. Yusuf Haroon and Fahad Rummah's LION 9-2, Townsend 2
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's ANAIZAN 8-6, car. 8-7, Forbes 3
Mr. Rashid Fadhoo's Zamruj 8-9, car. 8-11, Frost 4

Also Ran.—Sooria 9-3, Newfoundland 9-3, Jadir 8-13, Saifudowla 8-13, Jurwa 8-13, Warwick 8-9, Master Collingwood 8-6, Murad Beg 8-6, The Student Prince 8-6, Amankhan 8-6, Mahsub 8-6, and Prince Anton 8-2.

Not Run.—Chidia 8-6.

The Race:—Warwick and The Student Prince were last away. Anaizan cracked the pace from Pasha, Lion, Jadir and Amankhan. Round the turn the order was unchanged, till Pasha challenged and won easily from Lion and Anaizan.

Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time.—1 min. 8 4-5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 191 for win, and Rs. 41, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 214-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 103-8 for win, and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 81-8 for places
Favourite: Lion.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—

Distance.—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. A. Geddi's SEAFIRE 8-8, Harding 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's THEONA 7-11, car. 7-12, Howell 2
Mr. J. Carvalho's JUBILANT 8-2, Townsend 3
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Prose and Verse 9-0, Barnett 4

Also Ran.—Red Rash 7-10, car. 7-12, Italian Poet 8-12, Highness 8-9, Roseate Air 8-9, Golden Wattle 8-6, Rockwork 8-6, Bonaparte 8-5, Adour 8-5, car, 8-7, Dalkhusha 7-8, Killaarney 7-4, and Foinuala 7-3, car. 7-5).

Not Run.—Romanesco 8-13, and Metrical 8-12.

The Race:—Red Rash and Foinuala were slowly away. Italian Poet flashed out for a while but soon gave over to Roseate Air. Next in order were Italian Poet, Seafire, Dalkhusha and Prose and Verse. At the four Roseate Air was still ahead of Dalkhusha, Prose and Verse, Seafire and Theona. Round the turn Jubilant shot through and looked a winner till Theona and Seafire challenged the latter just lasting out to beat Theona on the post.

Won by short head, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 26 4-5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 99 for win, and Rs. 33, Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 56 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 9 for places.
Favourites: Prose and Verse and Dalkhusha bracket.
Winner trained R. Bence.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's PRINCE EDWARD 8-4, Townsend 1
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kohlapur's GOSUB 7-13, Fox 2
Mr. D. E. Mehta's FAIRDOSS 8-3, McQuade 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's Dhidha'a 8-12, Bersman 4

Also Ran.—Ferdinand 9-0, Selman 9-0, France 8-6, Amood 8-1, Orange Prince 7-13, Othello 8-4, My Bow 8-2, Alded II. 8-1, Hoojaz 7-13, car. 8-0, and Doud Beg 7-9, car. 7-10.

Not Run.—Raza Khan 8-10, Aradin 8-6, and Sinnan 7-10.

The Race:—France jumped to the front followed by Amood, Hoojaz, Prince Edward and My Bow, Fairdoss was last. At the five Hoojaz headed France and Amood. Round the turn Hoojaz retired leaving France, Prince Edward and Dhidha'a to fight out the issue. France was done up the straight and Prince Edward went on to score an easy victory from Gosub and Fairdoss who came with late rush.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.
Time.—1 min. 36 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 32-8, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.
Favourite: Dhidha'a.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE NOEL HANDICAP.

Distance.—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GOLDEN SUNSPOT 8-0, car. 8-1, Hutchins 1
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CHARMAINE 7-8, Townsend 2
Mr. J. Jenkins' ROGUEY POGUEY 7-7, F. Black 3
Mr. Kelso's Birdwood 9-1, Harding .. 4

Also Ran.—Penecedor 8-13, and Lakeside 8-8.

Not Run.—Ballybrophy 9-7, Sunnyville 8-0, Newark 7-4, and Bright Story 7-0.

The Race:—Golden Sunspot jumped to the front followed by Charmaine, Birdwood, Penecedor and Roguey Pogney. Then Charmaine led from Golden Sunspot and Birdwood. Up the straight Charmaine and Golden Sunspot contested an exciting duel, the latter just getting in front of Charmaine on the post.

Won by head, 1 length, head.
Time.—1 min. 0 2-5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win, and Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 15 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite: Golden Sunspot.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—

Distance.—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 10,000, second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 2,000 A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. J. Jenkins' GORBIO 9-0, Barnett 1
Mr. Kelso's TIMBUCKTOO 8-11, Harding 2
Mr. R H Gahagan's POLYCHROME 8-12, Behsman 3
Messrs. L. H. Hewitt and M. S. Maniar's Four Square 7-6, Fox 4

Also Ran.—Miss Mount 8-12, Restoration 8-12, L.S.D. 8-10, Cul de Sac 8-0, car. 8-1, and Ismet. 7-12.

All Ran.

The Race:—Restoration cut the pace from Timbucktoo, Miss Mount and L.S.D. Gorbio and Four Square were badly away. At the five Miss Mount assumed command and showed the way home to Timbucktoo and Restoration. Up the distance Miss Mount retired leaving Gorbio to come through on the outside. Timbucktoo tried hard to level matters but the former won with much to spare. Polychrome was a late third.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length, 3|4 length.
Time.—1 min. 2-5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 52 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 19 for places.
Favourite: Timbucktoo.
Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—

Mr. Eve's PENETRATE Donnelly 1
Mr. Wadia's BRANNOCKSTOWN Hutchins 2
Messrs. Heath and Bird's TRISTAN Wreghitt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lucky Man, Townsend 4

All Ran.

The Race:—Lucky Man was first away, with Alpine, Glen Tree and Tristan next in order. Penetrate and Brannockstown were last. At the eight Alpine took on the running and headed Glen Tree and Lucky Man. The order was the same till the home turn where Alpine retired. Up the distance, Lucky Man drew out and looked a winner when Brannockstown and Penetrate drew out, the latter just lasting out to beat Brannockstown by a neck. Tristan was a good third.

Won by by neck, 1 length, 1 length.
No time taken.
First tote paid Rs. 68-8 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 39-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 18 for places.
Favourite: Brannockstown.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—(Div. I.).

Mr. Mohamed Ali's SUBHAN 7-12, Howell 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's SHEEMA 9-3, McQuade 2
Mrs. S. Bose's AVAR 8-11, Perkins .. 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's Khalil Beg 7-5, Bersman 4

Not Run.—Amij 8-5.

The Race:—Kanze led for a while, then Some Surprise made the running from Subhan, Khataf and Avar. At the four Subhan assumed command with Some Surprise and Khataf in close attendance. Round the turn Subhan was still ahead and went to score easily from Sheema who came with a late rush, and Avar.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1 length, neck.
Time.—1 min. 35-1-5 secs.
Favourite: Sheema bracket.
Winner trained by Owner.
First tote paid Rs. 44-8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 31 and Rs. 42 for places.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, L. C. P. & S. of the Blind Relief Association treated 206 patients in November out of whom 137 were males and 69 females and spectacles were given free to two poor patients.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instast.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, Governor of Bombay has become Patron of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.

GOVERNOR TO SEE "SACRIFICE."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes will be present at the Royal Opera House to see the film "Sacrifice" to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Table Calendar for 1929 from Muir Mills, Co., Ltd. Cawnpore.

Three Wall Calendars for 1929 from Polson Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

A Tear-off Calendar for 1929 from The Pioneer Paper Mart, Bombay.

STABBING AFFRAY AT FALKLAND ROAD

—:o:—

FREE USE OF SODA-WATER BOTTLES AND KNIVES

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

Two stabbing affrays are reported from the Nagpada and Pydhonie sections in which more than a dozen persons have received more or less severe injuries. Though no deaths have occurred so far, several of them are reported to be in a precarious condition.

It appears that about 10-30 p.m. last night a faction fight between two groups of Mahomedans occurred at Falkland Road, in the course of which free use of soda-water bottles and knives was made By the time the police arrived on the scene about nine persons had received injuries. All of them were removed to the Hospital and five have been detained for treatment.

KING ATTENDS LAST PARADE OF "BOMBAY PIONEERS"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief visited Meerut on December 21 to attend the last parade of the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Bombay Pioneers under that title, before changing its name in accordance with the new reorganisation scheme for the Pioneer Corps.

Addressing the battalion the Commander-in-Chief said that he was well aware of the good record of the regiment during 80 years of its existence, but everyone in the army realised that with the advance of the science of war, it was necessary to reorganise our forces from time to time. It had been found that infantry organisation was not best adopted for Pioneer units, and it had therefore been decided that the Pioneers must in future be organised more on the lines of technical troops. This new organisation it was thought would produce the most efficient units for war.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1928.

A correspondent writes: "Some of your readers are doubtful about the information given by your Calcutta correspondent in respect of salute of 101 guns given to the President-elect of the Calcutta Congress. Is that really so? Was the salute arranged by the military department on payment of charges?"

The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. "As regards the second, information has been asked for from local authorities, through special messenger.

As a matter of fact, I had cleverly anticipated the last question sometime ago and I also had anticipated that our special correspondent would be too busy reporting the continuous booming of other guns, big and small, in Deshbandhunagar, to be able to send any details about the 101 guns.

So I sent an extra-special correspondent for that express purpose, threatening him with dire punishment, e.g., my own presence in Calcutta, if he failed in his duty. This, I am sure, will do the trick and the required information will be forthcoming soon.

The shortest leading article I have ever read in any paper on X'mas runs thus: "CHRISTMAS DAY."

To-morrow being Christmas Day there will be no issue of the "Evening News of India."

But it is a good and honest editorial. My confrere has happily realised that any journalistic effort with "Peace of earth and good-will towards men" as the theme, would not have fitted in with its Anglo-Indianism.

The announcement too is very appropriate and proves that on X'mas eve even the "Evening News" can display a sense of correct etiquet, which it usually lacks.

I congratulate the "Evening News" on its decision not to face the day which is the birthday of the Prince of Peace, the brown man of Asia who taught the world love and humility.

Sir C. P Ramaswamy: "I know this talk of killing and get killed a little too much." Where did he learn it, I wonder?

Mr. H. Suhrawardy condemns the Nehru recommendations relating to joint electorates as wrong and unsuited to India and her peculiar condition.

I have only one mild criticism to offer. It is precisely the peculiarity of the condition which makes possible "Indians" like Mr. Suhrawardy.

Lord Birkenhead as a Journalist.

"In a limited way and for a limited purpose."

—Press Headlines.

It will be more than enough. Thanks however, for his considerateness. But I am sorry for the unfortunate "purpose."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 10 up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

The New York Futures Market was due to open 18 points higher on strong Liverpool closing. But the market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. There was narrow trading and prices improved on scattered buying. The market closed at a rise of 10 points.

Price fluctuations in Jan. Delivery opening 20.05; 20.10; 20.16; closed 20.17.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

On the eve of Christmas the Liverpool Futures Market was opened to-day for only two hours during which period it experienced considerable resistance. Prices opened firm at a rise of 6 points with an impressive undertone. There was absence of selling pressure and prices kept on soaring till the close at noon under fairly active trade support, and speculative demand. The market closed at a rise of 11 points. Price fluctuations Jan. contract were as under:—Opening 10.30 10.38, 10.39 closed 10.41.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The local market remained closed to-day

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	20.07
To-day's Opening Rate	20.05
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.17
Difference	plus .10

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.30
To-day's Opening Rate	10.36
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing	10.41
Difference	plus .11
Broach Expectations	Rs. 360 0 0

but under Mahajan Association Broach prices hardened to Rs. 360-8 0 on firm Liverpool cables. Later on prices declined to Rs. 359-4-0 on poor response from N. Y. and closed at that price.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY ARRIVES

—:o:—

TO BE CONSECRATED TO-DAY

END OF PADROADO REGIME

His Grace Doctor Joachim Lima, S.J., the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay arrived by the s.s. "Acquilea" on Monday afternoon Hundreds of Catholics mustered strong at the Mole to pay their loyal respects to their new Archbishop. Prominent among those that were present to receive him at the Mole were Rev. Fathers Bertran and Xavier the Administrators of the Archdiocese of Bombay and Damaun, Fathers Berenger, Remedios and Marti. Amongst the others were the Consul for Portugal, Messrs. P. A. Baptista, Frank Oliviera and Doctor de Monte. His Grace then drove to the Archbishop's House, Wode-House Road amidst cheers. His Grace Doctor Joachim Lima will be consecrated with full religious honours at the Bhuleshwar Cathedral this evening at 5 p.m., when he will duly be installed in office. This rings down the curtain on the episode of double jurisdiction of the two dioceses and thus ends the regime of the Padroado to yield place to a consolidated united and vigorous Archdiocese of Bombay under the single management of His Grace, the new Archbishop.

COTTON DEALERS FINED

—:o:—

MAHAJAN'S DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Mr. Bhaishanker V. Dave manager of the Shri Mahajan Association, Limited, writes:—

Referring to the news item appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st instant I beg to inform you that in the cases of the 6 persons whose membership was suspending by the order of the President was taken up by the Managing Committee at their Meeting held on the 20th Inst. When the law of suspension was removed after payment by them of a penalty of Rs. 5/4 each and an oral undertaking was taken from them that in future they would not repeat the folly of breakking the laws and rules of this Association.

THE "BANKING MAGAZINE."

The Secretary of the Sydenham College Banking Association begs to inform the subscribers of the "Banking Magazine" published by the said association that the second issue of 1928 is under print and will in all probability be ready within a fortnight.

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SUVARNA MISERIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1928.

ITS FIRST SUCCESS

The National Convention achieved its first great success in passing, without a dissentient vote, the resolution demanding full Dominion Status as the next immediate step. It must specially be noted that though the Convention represented almost all the recognised political parties in India and over fifty political institutions, not one party or institution objected to the resolution as having demanded too much. Nor can it be said that the Convention deluded itself into the belief that wishing was having. If it did, it would have straightway made a bold bid for complete Independence. It is also to be noted that every party regarded the demand as an irreducible minimum. In reply to a challenging question, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer declared that the Liberals would accept nothing less than the Convention's Demand. The net result of the resolution is that, while it leaves the Independence Party absolutely free to work for its goal, it rallies or pulls up all other parties round the creed of Dominion Status. We hope this fact will be appreciated by the All-India Congress Committee at its forthcoming meeting.

Whatever opposition there was to the resolution came from those who demanded something more than Dominion Status, who would not be content with anything less than complete Independence. Their opposition was vigorous and persistent but so was the defence of the resolution. The arguments advanced for and against the resolution are familiar and need not be reiterated. It must be stated, however, that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Sir Ali Imam put the case for the resolution most forcibly. Both stressed the sovereign need of the hour, complete national unity, without which there could be neither Dominion Status nor Independence. If it was a mistake, said Mr. Chintamani, to exaggerate the importance of unity, it was a crime to belittle its importance, and he pointed how our numerous differences during the last six years had impeded national progress but strengthened the bureaucracy. Sir Ali Imam's was the most outspoken speech of the day and perhaps the most telling. He said he could not understand the talk of Independence from those who were rank communalists and added: "Let us first start on the lines of the Nehru Report and after we have practised democracy and accepted the ideal of true nationalism, it will be time to consider whether we shall remain inside or outside the British Empire." The passionate appeal for unity went home. After all their vicarious opposition, the Leaders from voting against the resolution. They made it clear in a statement read out to the Convention that they dissociated themselves from the draft Constitution only "in so far as it commits us to the acceptance of Dominion Status." A more logical course for them and more helpful to the country would have been to support the resolution and to work for its enforcement with the reservation that they were free to work also for Independence.

So far then as the National Convention is concerned, the controversy about the goal is closed. But it seems possible that it will be carried on in the Congress. Even there the Constitution has every chance of getting a fair measure of support. Its bitterest opponents are prepared to endorse at the Congress the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee recognising the Constitution as a great step towards Independence. Since that resolution was passed the trend of public feeling has been more and more in favour of the Constitution, the most conclusive proof of that feeling being the passage without a dissentient vote of the Dominion Status resolution at the Convention. The Constitution has also received full support from many Provincial Congress Committees. We cannot believe that in these circumstances it will be repudiated by the Congress. What the Independence Party seems to be most anxious about is that the Congress should not go back on the goal of Independence. But nobody seriously proposes to alter the goal. The Party also fears, as is clear from its statement referred to above, that any kind of support given to the Constitution may virtually amount to lowering the goal. We have often shown that this fear is absolutely ungrounded. In fact, from the Party's own point of view, it will serve its interests best by helping other parties to move towards Dominion Status, that is, also to move towards Independence. As Dr. Ansari pointed out, the Party has everything to gain and nothing to lose by helping the Convention, being free even to-day to work for Independence. Commonsense, patriotism and statesmanship all demand that the country should put up a thoroughly united fight for freedom. And the Congress, which brought the Convention into being, should be the last to fail it when it has already achieved so much and looks up to all Congressmen to complete its success.

CYNICAL INDIFFERENCE.

bay did a public service in drawing the attention of the Government of India to the death in September last of 37 repatriated Indians who were returning to India from British Guiana. He has done another public service by publishing the conclusions of an official inquiry conducted at the instance of the Government of India, by the Government of Bengal into the circumstances of these deaths. The report is an instance of cynical indifference to the value of human life, when the life happens to be that of the Indian repatriate. We cannot imagine any thing to beat the inhuman complacence of the apology that "the incident was no exception to the previous years; as since 1923, deaths among the repatrited Indians on these boats, have regularly occured." Is it an explanation worthy of even a provincial Government to say in effect that the death average of the past years has been well-maintained? Because deaths have regularly occurred since 1923 it should have been the obvious duty of a Government to do something at least to lower the death rate. But curiously enough, this precisely is one of the grounds, on which the official inquiry bases its defence of inaction! As to the circumstances of the deaths, the official apologists are quite clearly convinced that the unfortunate people themselves were responsible for their death. Almost all were "old people who were not strong and who but for their great anxiety to return to their homeland, would probably have been advised not to undertake so long a voyage." The official scribes who prepetrated this sentence omitted to apply ordinary principles of human nature to these "old people" because they were too much concerned with an apologia for British Guiana and their own Government. Had it been a case of 37 non-Indian "old people" they would have, we hope, been human enough to appreciate that an old man is quite naturally anxious to return to his homeland when he gets old and is therefore, "not strong". In any other case, absence of strength would have been taken for granted and provision for greater comforts in their voyage demanded. In the case of the repatriated Indians, however, "not strong" is sought to be made a justification for British Guiana's gross heartlessness but it also shows an utter lack of gratitude toward those who, after they have slaved and given of their best to the development of a country, are not regarded as deserving of old age comforts even if only on their voyage home. The Government of India, we fear, will do nothing in the matter. They are anxious more for the prestige of a sister-government—and, of course, also of the two officials who have made the report—than for the lives of old and "not strong" Indians. But we would like to put a poser or two to the Government. Will they exercise sufficient imagination—if they possibly can—to realise what a Government in any other country, let us say a Dominion, would have done in the matter? And, further, in case of Government's inaction, how the country would have dealt with such a Government?

HYSTERICS

A careful sifting of the news from Peshawar and Delhi shows that the situation in Kabul is satisfactory enough. This is officially supported by the latest communication from the Afghan Consul. But the Anglo-Indian Press is still at it. It still persists in pointing out the "gravity" of revolt in Afghanistan with a pluck and energy that does full justice to the mischievous and impudent suggestions running "between the lines". All the versions are published with this difference that the honour of appearing in headlines is given to the news that proves the situation to be very serious indeed. The headlines inform us that the Afghan King and Court have left Kabul for Kandahar—news which is flatly contradicted by the Afghan Consul-General—that Jalalabad is closely besieged, that there is trouble in Southern Afghanistan and that the reported repulse of the rebels in the vicinity of Kabul should be read with a note of interrogation. The other side of the versions appears only in the body of the reports, while news from official Afghan sources is not given half as much prominence as the bazar gossips on which Delhi and Peshawar base their sensations. We quite realise that the Anglo-Indian Press has a curious liking for discrediting Amanullah and frightening India by going into hysterics. But we

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

A WARNING TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS

(BY RAMOO THAKKAR)

LUGAZI (Uganda), Dec. 8.

The problem of unemployment of the educated Indian youth is to-day disturbing our Presidency no less than the other Presidencies of India. The futility of Macaulay's system of education for the purpose of providing clerical staff of the East India Company, to which our conservative University has stubbornly stuck to this day, is now quite well established. Year by year the University is turning out a regular host of graduates in arts many of whom find no means of earning even their bare bread. Several of these, who can afford to do so, go to the Law Colleges, but even after procuring their legal degree their position is hardly improved, for in the legal profession too, there is less room day by day for new-comers. It is true that it is comparatively easier for the technical graduate—the doctor or the engineer, the agriculturist or the scientist—to secure employment, but even for him the few Colleges that exist are always over-flooded and admission becomes more and more restricted; and the employment he secures on the strength of his technical degree does not, in most cases, fetch him more than his very modest living wage. In short, employment day by day is becoming scarcer and less paying and the average graduate is seen hunting vainly for a job that should merely feed and clothe him.

GRADUATE A MERE SKELETON.

It is a pity, however, to find that the aim of life of 95 per cent of the graduates, ever since they are prosecuting their studies at the Colleges, is to secure an employment—either Government or State service, or failing that railway service or any other private service. The spirit of adventure, enterprize and of initiative is deplorably lacking in them. Whether it be the result of overwhelming University courses, or of early marriage or of poverty and insufficiency of proper nutrition as its consequence, one thing is certain that the typical University man of to-day is a mere skeleton in skin and bones, hardly able to give even a few hours of continuous table-work. For any other creative or initiative work he has hardly any energy left in him. Pitiable, indeed, is his lot and we have yet to find out some radical remedy for it.

In contrast with this class of young men stands the sturdy and healthy but rough and uneducated Indian villager whose usual occupation is either agriculture or shop-keeping in the village on a very small scale. The struggle for existence in his case is very little or none as compared to the educated and degree-holding townsman or citizen, for his needs are small and easy to satisfy. And yet, he has in him greater energy of physique, more spirit of enterprize and greater hardihood to face the sterner side of life than the latter.

THE STURDY VILLAGER IN EAST AFRICA.

It was a set of such people who, about a quarter of a century or so back sought to find a better living by personal labour in East Africa instead of Kathiawar—the western coast of which province is nearest to East Africa. Ever since, batch after batch from this class of people has been following suit year after year, so much so, that at the present time one finds all the four provinces of British East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika—fully flooded with Indians, chiefly Kathiawaris and Gujaratis. The first comers started here as retail shop-keepers and prospered under favourable conditions, most of them getting into the Cotton business, which is the principal trade of Uganda and in such other different trades of each respective province. Many of them, in course of time, became rich and needed employees for their concerns and thus more and more Indians could be accommodated.

EDUCATED PERSONS FOLLOW.

The sort of men who were among the first comers for a few years were mostly from the illiterate or little educated but intelligent classes of people (for the University educated man has long since been deprived of any spirit of enterprize, but latterly, seeing them prosper there, the educated class of people for whom it was becoming difficult to obtain a decent living in India was also tempted to immi-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE CELEBRATION.

(BY ECLAIREUR).

"Christmas comes but once a year, and when it does, it brings good cheer." It is a pity that it does not come round a bit more often; since the jovial fellowship of the festive season is only too lacking, perhaps, during the rest of year. I wonder how many of us, as we eat our puddings, birds, and mince pies, consider what a lot of things have gone to make up the yule tide festival.

The mistletoe was a sacred emblem in the olden time, when it was cut by the white robed Druids with great pomp and ceremony. The yule log, and Santa Klaus come to us from the Norsemen: while the boar's head is a souvenir of our Saxon Forefathers.

The Norsemen have given us more, however, than the yule log. Much of our merry-making at this time is a continuation of an old Continental festival, dating back to before the times of Christianity. It was the celebration of the death of the old year and the birth of the new one—the time when all plant life was dead, and men looked forward to the coming again of Spring in all its vernal splendour.

ROMAN CONTRIBUTION.

The Romans also have enriched our Christmas, since there was an old festival of theirs called Saturnalia, held about this time. On that day, for one day only, the slaves had their freedom, and all was jollity. Then came Jesus with His teaching that all men are brethren; and slowly the idea dawned that in His coming the old Saturnalia had been superseded. On that day, it had, after all, only been a pretence. They were not really free; and the next day would be in the bondage of serfdom once again. But the Good News of Jesus made them really free. We have the correspondence about the first freed slave in the New Testament. He was called Onesimus. Jesus made men free permanently—physically and spiritually; and so Christmas came in, and completed, and enriched the old Roman festival of Saturnalia.

These are true aspects of the meaning of Christmas; but the most significant of all is that on that day we celebrate the coming of a Child into the world.

December has become above all things the children's day. Hence the hanging up of stockings, and the parties, the presents and the Christmas tree (this last a gift from our Norse forefathers.)

Our hearts go out to all little ones at this time, and we especially remember the sick, the poor and the unfortunate. How such a story as the "Little Match Girl" by Hans Anderson touches our hearts at this season! Our own little ones, so flushed and excited over it all, have a new wonder for us when we remember that on a night nearly two thousand years ago there was born in a stable a little child, who was destined to become the Saviour of the world. How strange a thing it is—surely the crowning wonder of this wonderful time—that on this day we should celebrate the Word of God through that feeblest of living things—a little child. Since then there will always be a Child at the heart of the meaning of Yuletide; the little ones become, if possible, increasingly precious for us at this time.

COMING OF PRINCE OF PEACE.

Finally, Christmas is the celebration of the coming into history of the Prince of Peace. The hearts of men at this season of the year are in tune with the song that the angels sang. "Peace on earth, good-will to men." The time is not here yet when the swords will be beaten into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and there shall not be war any more; but the very fact that on one day, year after year, men think the thoughts of peace and good-will, helps us to reach out towards the shining hills, while our feet are still toiling along in the dusty plains.

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Bing out, wild bells and let him die."
"Ring in the valiant man and free
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

The poet in the above lines was singing of the New Year bells, but

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"India's ideal of Swaraj involves no hatred of any other nation, nor of the administration which is now established by law in this country. We find a bureaucratic administration, we wish to make it democratic; we find an alien Government, we wish to make it ours; we find a foreign control, we wish to render it Indian..... We demand the realisation of our corporate existence as a distinct race and nation because that is the only way in which the ultimate brotherhood of humanity can be achieved."

—Aurobindo Ghosh.

Contradictions.

The views about Currency and Exchange, published in the joint representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay British Chamber of Commerce to the Governor, seem to have caused considerable flutter among European circles in the city. An attempt is accordingly being made to dissociate the British Chamber from those views. Referring to the root causes of the present industrial unrest and depression, the joint representation said:—"In our opinion the principal cause is the hardship inflicted on the textile industry in common with many others through the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India, etc." It was comparatively easy for Mr. Sawyer, the Vice-President of the British Chamber, who characterised the forcing up of the exchange ratio to 18 pence as a "great and gigantic blunder", to say that he alone was responsible for the particular expression. But the passage quoted above is in the published text of the joint deputation. Now the Acting Secretary of the British Chamber says in an extremely laboured statement that "no question of any reconsideration of the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India was raised with the Committee (of the Chambers) by their delegates" and that the Committee itself has not revised its original opinion in support of the higher ratio. Mr. Sawyer, too, says in a Press interview that the passage quoted above represents only the view of the Joint Committee (of the two Chambers who waited on the Governor) and not of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Wanted More Light.

One inference from these two statements is that the accredited delegates of the British Chamber, while purporting to speak in a representative capacity mixed up some of the known views of the Chamber on certain questions with some other views which they knew or ought to have known were only personal. It will be difficult in the circumstances for the Governor or the public to sift the personal from the representative views of the "delegates" of the British Chamber. We do not know whether the Acting Secretary expresses in his statement his personal view or the view of the Chamber's Committee. The Committee may throw some light on the matter. We hope it will express the views of the Chamber and not merely the personal opinions of its members.

Timely Reminder to India.

A nation, given the justice of its cause, a living consciousness of that justice and a united determination to vindicate it at all costs, can successfully stand against the might of a whole world. Its will shall prevail in the end despite all resistance. Being a commonplace truism this is apt to be lost sight of in the midst of short range controversies. India should be grateful to the grim Nationalism of China for furnishing a timely reminder and should also congratulate her fortunate sister on her triumph. The freedom of United China is now an internationally settled fact. America, one of the three big Powers that had a strangle-hold on her liberty withdrew it long ago. Now comes the news of the signing of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty at Nanking which is significantly described in London as "opening a new era" in Anglo-Chinese relations. It is a recognition that China's master is China and it is a typically British tribute to that country's grimness of determination.

Britain Swallows The Pill.

True to tradition, the British representative in Nanking is decorating the action with as much grace as possible. The Tory view is now forgotten that only yesterday the Chinese were so unreliable that in no circumstances could foreigners and their property be left in their judicial or political care. To-day the Chinaman is a nice fellow worth socially mixing with without the presence of warships and marines in the background. And Sir Miles Lampson has just "set the fashion" by giving a dinner to celebrate the signing of the Treaty. Indeed any Englishman can, like Sir Miles, play now, without losing caste, with the Chinaman, in the latter's own house, a decorous game of bridge. We draw the attention of our leaders assembled at Calcutta to this adaptability of the Bri-

BATTLE ROYAL IN CONGRESS EXPECTED.

Independence Leaguers Busy Canvassing Support.

MR. S. IYENGAR STAGES WALK-OUT

Muslims and Convention Decision

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MR. JINNAH IN A PIQUANT POSITION

Monday's proceedings of the Convention were dull and uninteresting. The article in the Constitution guaranteeing the rights "lawfully acquired" at the time of the Commonwealth of India called for the vehement opposition and a number of amendments on the part of younger element in Congress circles. Amendments asking for the deletion of the article and recommending a socialist organisation of society for India were turned down.

The Convention adopted Mr. Raja gopal Achariar's proposition recommending total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs in the Commonwealth except for medicinal and industrial purposes.

Mr. Jinnah has reached Calcutta. There were long discussions between him and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad over the question of the Presidentship of the League and the attitude of the Shafian group. Signs are not wanting that Maharaja of Mahmudabad will finally consent to preside over the deliberations of the League.

One of the marked features of Monday's proceedings of the Convention was the absence of Messrs. S. Iyengar, Subash Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru who are busy convassing support for the Independence policy and a battle royal is expected on the voor of the Congress over the issue of Dominion Status v. Independence.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

To-day's proceedings of the Convention were dull and uninteresting. None of the speeches were illuminating except that of Mr. Jitindralal Banerjee, and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya who presented the case of the two opposing schools with regard to tenancy and the guaranteeing of titles to property. Malaviyaji in a vigorous speech emphasised that landholders must be assured that their rights to properties would not be tampered with in the Commonwealth of India. Mr. Banerjee, whose passionate eloquence commanded applause of the House, said the system of society as at present, constituted must be scrapped. The House enjoyed both the speeches but Pandit Malaviya took his chance after Mr. Jitindranath and thus was able to win the day. The marked feature of today's proceedings was the absence of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, who were busy canvassing votes against Pandit Motilal, who it is stated, in his address, has made a strong case for Dominion Status. The Pandit interprets complete severence of British connection not possible for even free India should have to make at least certain treaties with Britain.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION STILL IN FIRE

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Soon after Mr. Jinnah's arrival today and the preliminary talk between him and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad a number of prominent Convention leaders met to discuss informally the situation in the Maharaja of Mahmudabad's room in Grand Hotel. Among those present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Chagla, Mr. Jinnah and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad.

The conversations undoubtedly related to the Convention and the attitude of the Muslim League on the subject This matter would, of course, not be decided till 26th when the Muslim League opens its session at Albert Hall and immediately thereafter takes up the question of participation in Convention and the terms which they should press for the acceptance.

The League circles expect a very successful session and hold that the Maharaja of Mahmudabad was elected President by their Council and that the political differences which are inevitable should not stand in the way of a proper appreciation of the position of the respective parties in the League.

MR. JINNAH IN A PICKLE.

The position in which Mr. Jinnah finds himself to-day has some piquancy about it. Last year when the League split over its venue and its President Mr. Jinnah backed by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Sir Ali Imam gave to Calcutta session a weighty importance To-day he finds the League politics again in the melting pot and himself sandwiched between his erstwhile political friends and the opponents of last year.

The position of Mr. Jinnah is also that of many other Muslim Leaguers. And for the moment pronounced declarations one hand of the Punjab Muslim leaders of the Shafian group and the speech, like the one delivered by Sir Ali Imam at the Convention yesterday, make difficult the task of reconciliation with the League itself. [illegible]

ciation of each others point of view. But if this is the predicament in which the Convention circles find themselves, the successful adoption yesterday by the Convention of ideal of Dominion Status for India has not ended the controversy.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR GOING STRONG.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has already secured the support of about 125 Congressmen to his Independence ideal and his section is becoming strong because of the split in the Bengal circle itself. In fact the school of thought led by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose stands for Independence while Mr. Sen Gupta has already allied himself with Pandit Motilal. It is stated that "Forward", the Congress Party organ, is now definitely to throw itself into the fight by preaching creed of Independence.

CONGRESS ON HORNS OF DILEMMA.

This, however, only shows that the forthcoming meetinng of the All-India Congress Committee to-morrow and the impending session of the Congress would provide exciting time and may lead to considerable split between the two groups. For the moment the issue has been precipitated by the need for the A.I.C.C. to give its decision on the clause regarding constitutional status adopted by the Convention. The position is that the Congress Committee must either accept the formula as it stands or reject the Preamble to the Constitution and cannot qualify its acceptance or adopt any other resolution, such as the re-affirmation of the Delhi resolution of the A.I.C.C. A keen fight is, therefore, anticipated in the Congress circle and correspondingly the authority which the Convention decisions will possess will depend on the extent to which the constituent political parties are prepared to accept the agreed Constitution.

For the moment, however, the Nehru Report holds the field with a fair prospect of successful piloting But as affairs stand it is difficult to foresee how the Committee [illegible]

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

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QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

MR, IYENGAR STAGES WALK-OUT

CALCUTTA, Dec: 24.

The Congress Working Committee met this morning and, it is understood, had an exciting disenssion on the question of the form the resolution should take on the subject of the constitutional status of India. It will be recalled that as a result of dissention in the Convention yesterday among the Congressmen, the matter was referred to the A. I. C. C. for confirming or dissenting from the status formula adopted by the Convention. The Working Committee met to-day to discuss the draft resolutuion on the subject which will be placed before the All-India Congress Committee. Among those present at the meeting were Pandit Motilal, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sen Gupta, Dr. Besant, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Mohamed Ali.

A WALK-OUT.

It is understood that the position taken up by Pandit Motilal was not acceptable to either Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar or Mr. Mohamed Ali and that the former insisted on the Delhi resolution of the A. I. C. C. on the subject being reaffirmed while Pandit Motilal is reported to have stood for a change in that resolution in order to make it conform to the formula adopted by the Convention yesterday. A heated discussion ensued and before a final decision could be reached Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar withdrew from the Committee in protest, remarking that he would not be a party to the Congress being reduced to a Moderates' organisation. Keen controversy is thus promised by this split.

The Sikhs also held a further discussion this morning with the Congress leaders, but no settlement of their demands has yet been reached. Pandit Motilal has been in consultation with the various Congress leaders and particularly with Mahatma Gandhi and final touches have now been given to his Presidential address.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE UNDECIDED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

A meeting of the Independence for India League was held this morning at 11. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar presided. Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Satyamurti, Sriprakash, Lala Shankarlal, Sambamurti and Jamnadas Mehta were prominent among those who attended. After considerable discussion the draft of the statement prepared by Messrs. Jawaharlal and Satyamurti was adopted but it is not yet decided what to do after reading the statement. Mr. Sambamurti wants to stage a walk-out. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will read a statement. The further course of action will be decided in the pandal.

GANDHIJI'S ARRIVAL.

The Working Committee met this morning but nothing was finally decided. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his wife, Messrs. Vallabhbhai, Shankarlal Bankar, Rajendra Prasad and Mahadeo Desai arrived here this morning. Pandit Motilal and Mr. Sen Gupta received them at the station where a big crowd had gathered.

SIGNATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The statement read to the Convention yesterday by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar on behalf of the Independence League, has been so far signed by 121 Congressmen belonging to various provinces whose names have been handed in to Dr. Ansari. Those who have signed the statement include the following:—S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Satyamurthi, B. Sambamoorthi, Kiran Sankar Ray, Jnananjan Neogy, Sarat Chandra Bose, S. C. Mitra, Dr. J. M. Dasgupta, Surendra Nath Biswas, Dr. Kumudsankar Roy, Monoranjan Gupta, Sri Prakasa, Dr. Pattabhisitaramyya, T. Viswanathan, Pratual Chandra Ganguli, Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, N. S. Hardiker, Suresh Chandra Das, Surendra Mohan Ghose, Saral Kumar Dutt, Harikumar Chakravarti, S. D. Kitchlew, Rajkumar Chakravarti, F. H. Ansari, B. Raja Rao, Gaurisankar Misra, Govindanand, Magal Singh, Ankha Singh, Horakappa Krishna Rao, Balkrishna Sharma, Abdul Hameed Khan, Basheer Ahmed, Shafee Ahmed, Syed Jalaaluddin Hashemy, Sharsuddin Ahmed, Purushottam Roy, N. Jayavelu, Lala Shankerlal, M. A. Ramp Mukumal, Lal Burman (U. P.), Manju Singh Rathore, Badu Duttpandi, Nardeva Sastri, Mukundi Lal Giridharlal, A. Govindachari, Muthuranga Mudaliar, Bhaktavatsalu Naidu, Abdul Bari, G. Kandaswamy Chetty, R. Crinnaswamy Bahshwar, Dayal Chaturbedi, Sri Krishna Dutt, Palival Syed Mahmed, Pyarilal Sharma, Ahad Hossain Palpiakhan (N. W. F. P.), Chandha Diar Jonri, S. K. Sethur, K. Madhavan Nair, Pratap Chandra Muzumdar, Satyendranath Mazumdar, Raghavendra Sharma, Vasudeorao Subhedar, P. D. Dhawale, Masood Ali, Chunilal Banerjee, Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Swami Jnananda, K. Vasudevacharya, Bhupendra Kumar Dutta, Satyakety Vidyalankar, V. A. Chandra Gupta, V. Nath Shastri, Sardul Singh Caueeshar, Lalchand Faluk Makhanlal, Sen Madhava, Sheka Arjun Lal, Sethi, Keshav Chandra Gupta, S. Ganesan Venkatram, G. V. Panniah Sastri, N. D. Varadachari and S. Ramaswamy Gupta.—A. P.

KHILAFATISTS AND NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

MR. JINNAH OPENS NEGOTIATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

(Congress Camp),

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Central Khilafat Committee met last night and appointed a Sub-Committee of 3 from those who oppose the Nehru Report and 3 from the supporters to discuss and submit a report to-night. The Committee is stated to consist of Mr. Sherwani, Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Maulana Shafi Doudi, Haji Abdulla Haroon. The Committee is arriving at a settlement which will be announced to-night.

With the arrival of Mr. Jinnah this morning negotiations have begun between him and other leaders. He is persuading the Maharaja of Mahmudabad to withdraw his resignation of the presidentship of the League.

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S TELEGRAMS

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., has telegraphed to the Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Youths' Conference, Calcutta, as follows:—

"Sensible of high honour done to me in electing me Chairman, regret at this stage impossible attend."

In another telegram, to Pandit Motilal, Diwan Chamanlal says:—

"Trade Union Congress did me honour of selecting me to present document comprising its case before Convention. Regret absence. Delegates instructed not disturb harmony of your deliberations by [illegible]

PUNJAB C. I. D. OFFICER KILLED

—:o:—

MEETS WITH MOTOR ACCIDENT

ON THE TRAIL OF LAHORE ASSAILANTS

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 24.

Rai Sahib Dootaram, Deputy Superintendent of the C.I.D., Punjab, met with a fatal motor accident last evening while coming from Lahore to Rawalpindi. He was proceeding in a car accompanied by three sub-Inspectors in connection with the investigations regarding the recent Lahore shooting outrage, when the car turned turtle near the Golf Club, Rawalpindi, resulting in his instantaneous death.—A. P.

AFGHAN REBELS REPELLED

News of King's Flight Unfounded

CITIZENS VOLUNTEER TO JOIN ARMY TO CRUSH REVOLT

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

In a statement to the Associated Press, the Consul-General for Afghanistan, giving the latest news relating to his country, says that things have taken a turn for the better and prospects of an early peace are within sight.

The latest telegram, which he received at 10 this morning, reports that the situation in Eastern Afghanistan is very satisfactory and improving. The rebel forces have been completely repulsed from the suburbs of Jalalabad. Ali Ahmed Khan, with a strong body of men under his command, has shifted to Jalalabad and has taken over charge of the whole area.

The Khugianis who have so far been supporting the Shinwaris in the rebellion have completely surrendered.

CITIZENS VOLUNTEER FOR ARMY.

A large number of men from all parts of the country are pouring into Kabul and Jalalabad to volunteer their services in the army. It may also be noted that a large force is already stationed both at Kabul and at Jalalabad and that the Mohmands have all along rendered meritorious services to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

Bacha Saquo who has been appearing in the Northern territory with his band was wounded sometime ago but was not totally disabled. Information has now been received that his band was completely routed yesterday in the suburbs of Kabul. It may also be added here that Bacha Saquo has never had more than a few hundred men in his band and that it is wrong to say that they were disguised in the uniform of the army.

In conclusion, adds the Consul-General, the telegram states that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, with his suite and Ministers is in Kabul and is in possession of good health and heart.—A. P.

PEACE WITHIN SIGHT

—:o:—

AFGHANS REBELS SURRENDER

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BACHA SAQUO WOUNDED.

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SHINWARIS SURRENDER TO AFGHAN TROOPS

The following news has been received by the Afghan Consulate, Bombay:—

"One of the batches of the Shinwari tribe has surrendered themselves to the Afghan Government. H. E. Ali Ahmed Khan, the Wali of Kabul has been deputed by the Government to Jalalabad for negotiation of the peace. The strong gang of Bachhai Sakku which was reported that creating trouble in the vicinity of Bage-Bala, has been crushed and driven away by the Government troops. The southern and other tribes who are loyal to the Government, are joining the Government troops in batches. Every thing is quite and peaceful at Kabul."

ANGLO-INDIAN SENSATIONALISM CONDEMNED

—:o:—

The following is an official statement issued from the Afghan Consulate, Bombay:—

On having seen the sensational news published in the Anglo-Indian Press, which may naturally cause anxiety to the public, the Consul-General of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan takes the opportunity of announcing that the latest and most correct news are the same recently published by the Afghan Legation in London and the Afghan Consulate in Bombay.

Similar information has been received by this Consulate-General also, which supports the previous Afghan statements that Bachae Sakao, in a previous raid in Kohdaman has been wounded and now by this time might have been captured or killed.

Quiet prevails in Kabul and its suburbs. The telegraphic communication is established as before (if not misinterpreted otherwise by outsiders).

The Anglo-Indian Press in result of the information of their expert informants express their own mentalities and special desires and give importance even to some insignificant details.

The latest information received by the Consul-General shows that quiet prevails in Kabul and business is going on there in its usual form.

A band of brigands which had appeared in the suburbs of Kabul was perfectly routed by the Afghan Army.

BRITISH LEGATION SAFE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

News now coming in from Kabul makes it pretty clear that the British Legation was entirely surrounded by rebels for three days, and from the 18th onwards lay in a "No man's land" between the rebels and the Government forces.

The rebels have now been pushed back from the close vicinity of the Legation. The aeroplanes have to-day been despatched from Peshawar for further evacuation of women and children.

It appears that His Majesty King Amanullah has not left Kabul. The Queen and the Queen-Mother however still in Kandahar.—A. P.

TWO M. P.'S DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Death has occurred of Sir George Hutchison and George H. Warne, both members of Parliament.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Death has occurred in Switzerland of Stacy Aumonier, Novelist.

Earl of Dalhousie is dead.

Death is announced of Roderick Henry Macleod, I.C.S., (Retired), Lecturer in Indian Law at Cambridge University.—Reuter.

SLOW PROGRESS IN KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The bulletin issued at 11-15 this morning states that the King spent a quiet [illegible]

GLOUCESTER ARRIVES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A bulletin says that King passed a fair night. The Duke of Gloucester arrived at the Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock this morning.—Reuter.

HON SASTRI'S HOME-COMING

TO SAIL FOR INDIA ON JAN, 28

Cape Town, December 24.—The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri sails by the "Karoa" on January 28 and proceeds direct to Bombay without breaking journey in Kenya.—Reuter.

NEW AFGHAN MINISTER AT MOSCOW

LONDON, Dec. 24. [illegible]

CASTE MUST GO

Rights of Hindu Women

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Jayakar's Presidential Address

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the forty-fourth session of the Indian National Social Conference held at Calcutta on Tuesday:—

The social reform movement has undergone rapid changes during the last 15 years. Overwhelmed as we are by far-reaching political problems, we scarcely notice the social revolution which is occurring, to which the historian of the future will devote more attention than to dramatic events in the political field. Ideas have been marching by kangaroo jumps. In every important department of our social activity striking changes have taken place. These are specially conspicuous in public sentiments relating to women's regeneration and uplift. There was a time, not long ago, when social reformers were concerned with small and petty questions of individual communities. Female education, dowries, widow-remarriage and other questions of a similar nature, which even in the days of their origin, were of more or less local importance or of communal significance occupied the public mind. Now this is all changed, and all such tributaries of local or communal thought have joined in one mighty volume which encompasses the entire existence of our society. The social reformer will not now content with the redressing of small or petty grievances. He would like to examine the very foundations of our social or religious structure from which minor disabilities spring.

The most noteworthy direction in which this change is perceptible is the institution of caste. Whatever might have been the origin of castes in India or the economic purpose which they served at one time when India was differently circumstanced, there is no doubt that it is being increasingly felt that the institution of caste is a very severe handicap on our efforts towards freedom. The claim now is not that caste distinctions should be modified but that they should be completely erased, so that caste, like religion, will become a matter of individual regulation, and will have no place in our public demeanour.

SHUDDHI.

The Shuddhi movement of the orthodox Hindu, though originally intended for re-conversion from alien faiths, has been a contributory cause of this change. Shuddhi cannot be restricted any more to its original necessities. If a lower caste Hindu, who or whose ancestors had at one time espoused Mahomedanism, can, by the 'spiritual alchemy' of Shuddhi, be re-converted to Hinduism, it is difficult to say why this same spiritual process cannot be made effective for the purpose of raising a Sudra to a higher status. The Shuddhi movement has evoked aspirations and obligations on either side, which are having a great effect on a general levelling up of Hindu society. Why cannot a Sudra become a Kshatriya with proper Shuddhi, asks the Non-Brahman. The ancient scriptures mention such a process. Many saintly personages have gone through it. Vishwamitra and Vaishishta are two noted examples of this social uplift. Once the principle is accepted that ceremonials can, like the philosopher's stone, change the lower into the higher, there are no limitations to the application of the rule for the solution of inter-caste troubles.

SANGHATAN.

Take also the Sanghatan movement. Sanghatan means contact, combination and association. It is impossible to have these unless people meet on equal footing. About two years ago I saw a magnificent spectacle in Bombay of the effects of Sanghatan. On the Dasara day the orthodox Hindus of a locality had their *simolanghan* ceremony. The men who walked in the front rank contained a couple of inferior caste men who would never have been allowed a place there but for the feeling that, as against the increasing ravages of rival religions, all Hindus *inter se* ought to have equal status. It is a most remarkable feature of modern Hindu society that the Shuddhi and Sanghatan movements, though started by orthodox people from orthodox feelings, are now having an effect which would have been very much dreaded by those who set the movement on its feet. The attacks of rival faiths have been in this way of great benefit. They have taught Hinduism to consolidate itself. They have set free processes of thought and behaviour which have acted as solvents in Hindu society.

I now pass on to another great feature of the modern times, viz., the women's movement. In the limited time which is accorded to my speech I can only deal with one aspect of it, viz., woman's right to hold and inherit property, as also her general status as a daughter, wife and widow.

VEDIC AGE.

Beginning with the question relating to women's power of acquiring and holding property, which question is connected with the Law of Inheritance, I may say without any fear of contradiction that it has varied from time to time in Hindu Law. It is clear that the status now accorded to women as daughters, wives or widows, is considerably inferior to that which they occupied in times when the Aryan immigrant in India had developed his best institutions in the free and pure latitudes in which he lived in Vedic times. That period may be regarded as the best in Indian history when the sentiments of the Indian people had not received the adulteration from foreign sources which they acquired in subsequent times. The Vedas have many charms, but the best of them is that they reveal the Aryan mind in the best of its attributes. The student of the Vedic period finds scattered from place to place evidence that women occupied a very elevated place in the society of those days. Hhis is not the place for going into the details of this question, but speaking briefly, it does appear that women then enjoyed very great freedom in matters in which they suffer from many disabilities now. Even marriage does not appear to have been compulsory in those days, and women could remain unmarried, either for the whole of their life or at least upto a very late age, devoting their time to learning and philanthropy. In the Rig-Veda one finds scattered several texts relating to this question. One of them may be mentioned here, where the *Rishi* speaks of women who have grown old in their father's house claiming a share (of the patrimony). A verse which is repeated even now at every high caste marriage ceremony by the Hindu husband, takes the form of a troth or vow by him in reply to an injunction by the father of the bride in the following terms:—"You should not prevent my daughter..... from acquiring wealth....." The bridegroom replies:—"I will not so prevent her." There are, likewise, instances on record of women who have been authors of Vedic teachings and held open discussions with learned men in the courts of enlightened kings. They joined in debates and held their own against eminent scholars. Women who remained unmarried for their life took their place side by side with men and enjoyed equal respect. The status of the wife, in particular, was very high. The wife was regarded, according to one Vedic poet, as the best gift of the gods "for the purpose of domestic happiness." The bride was "well developed and of attained age." It was regarded as a desirable attribute of married life that the wife should be full of self-assertion. It was a usual form of Vedic benediction pronounced by the father on the bride starting for her husband's house. He said: "Be the ruler of thy father-in-law, of thy mother-in-law and also of thy sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law." The capacity to manage and govern the house was regarded as a necessary requisite of domestic happiness. The rituals then prescribed and observed even up to the present times point to a very high age of marriage amongst women.

In one of the verses in the Rig-Ved the grown-up wife is referred to as

"Unveiling to her lord with conscious pride
Beauties which as he gazes lovingly
Seem fresher, fairer, each succeeding morn."

The proprietary rights of the wife apart from the husband were recognized widely, so much indeed that the husband could not make a gift even to the gods without the wife's consent. Women often re-married. One funeral hymn says, addressing a widow who had just lost her husband and was full of grief:—"Rise, woman, thou art lying by the side of one whose life is gone. Come to the world of the living away from him, thy husband that is dead, and become again the wife of

KING MAKING SLOW PROGRESS

—:o:—

DOCTORS SATISFIED

AIR OF HOPEFULNESS IN ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

LONDON, Dec. 24.

This morning's Bulletin, while it is satisfactory, is regarded as further indication of a very slow and tedious nature of the progress the King is making. The improvement in local condition is so slight that it is often impossible for Doctors to detect any change in the interval between the Bulletins.

The cumulative effect, however, of the number of small steps forward makes it possible to say that His Majesty is definitely in a much better position than he was a week ago. Nothing has occurred to check the course of progress hitherto and accordingly the Doctors are satisfied There is a distinct air of hopefulness among officials of the Royal Household this morning. The Doctors pay their usual morning and evening visits to-morrow and on 26th.—Reuter.

SATISFACTORY FEATURE OF BULLETIN

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 23.

To-night's bulletin is regarded as favourable. It indicates more definitely than the last one or two bulletins that the King's illness is pursuing a course which the doctors hoped and anticipated, for as long as progress, however slow, can be reported the King is going on as well as can be expected in the circumstances.

The reference to nourishment and sleep is the most important and satisfactory feature of the bulletin. It means that the King is now beginning gradually to build up strength by sleep and nourishment.—Reuter.

BATTLE ROYAL IN CONGRESS EXPECTED

(Continued from previous page.)

leave for Allahabad to attend their annual Federation.—A. P. Special.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The All-Parties' Convention re-assembled to-day to continue consideration of the draft Constitution. Distinguished among those who joined the Convention to-day either as delegates or as visitors were Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, K. F. Nariman and Justice C. C. Ghose.

Pundit Motilal Nehru moved that the Convention do adopt the changes proposed in the Supplementary Report defining a citizen so as to include citizens of other Dominions. He said the implication of the clause was even originally clear, but the definition has been now made clear, they could not say that they shall be equal members of the Commonwealth, and yet deny to the other members of the Commonwealth rights of citizenship. Punditji was heckled by a number of enquiries by the delegates who wished to know why this treatment was being accorded to the citizens of the Dominions when the latter did not grant equal rights of citizenship to Indians. Pundit Motilal Nehru explained that at present Indians had no right in any Dominion and not even in their own country. But the proposals were based on the supposition that this equality would exist when they attained Dominion Status.

CONSEQUENCES OF ADOPTION.

One critic, thereupon, pointed out that this constitution once adopted would become the fundamental law of the country and even this definition could not be altered without the adoption of a special procedure outlined in the Report. This would, therefore, cause difficulty in the way of reciprocal legislation against those Dominions which did not grant equal rights to Indians.

Pundit Motilal Nehru held that his conception was, that if such rights were not conceded by the Dominions then India's status as Dominion would not be really achieved. It would be then time to step out of this family of nations.

MATTER REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi did not accept Pundit Motilal's interpretation and held the matter required further consideration and moved the Committee to reconsider the definition. This being accepted to Pundit Motilal, the matter was referred to the Committee consisting of Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. N. C. Sen Gupta Mr. J. C. Haji and Mr. Munshi to report at the next meeting of the Convention.

Considerable interest was roused by Pundit Motilal's willingness to accept a committee to consider the question of the definition of a citizen making all citizens of the Empire admissible to the citizenship of India under a change proposed by the Supplementary Report. Apparently the Bombay Indian commercial interests have discovered that the proposed change in the definition would amount to absolute defeat of the very object which those interested in advancing Indian commercial interests as against foreign interests have at heart by acknowledging their rightful claim to all rights of Indian citizenship.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD AND MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

MR JINNAH'S DISCUSSION WITH MAHARAJA

RIFT IN KHILAFAT LUTE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Jinnah having arrived both he and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad had a long discussion regarding the present position in which the Muslim Leaguers find themselves. It is understood that on the result of these conversations will depend the decision of the Maharaja to preside over the League's Session or not. There is hopefulness regarding the understanding among the Muslim Leaguers and the possibility of the Maharaja taking up the Presidentship of the League is not yet ruled out.

RIFT IN KHILAFAT LUTE.

There were uproarious scenes in the Khilafat Committee meeting this afternoon. There being two parties on the subject of the Nehru Report Punjab and Bengal Khilafatists had mustered strong. Already the rival Khilafat Committees have come into field and the dispute as to who should constitute the Central Khilafat Committee has caused a split. The meeting had to be adjourned till this evening to enable the disputes regarding the rival committees to be settled. The Ali brothers and Mr. Shafi Daudi are backing the newly constituted Calcutta Khilafat Committee.—A. P. Special.

In fact, they fear that the proposal of the Nehru Supplementary Report would indeed knock the bottom out of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Probably that explains the inclusion of Mr. Haji in the Committee which is to consider the definition and it seems the Bombay members on the Committee are opposed to the proposed change and would prefer to leave the matter vague or make the definition restricted.

A lively discussion ensued on the proposition of the Nehru Report laying down that no person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered or sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with the law also that all titles to private and personal property lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth are hereby guarantee l.

The second clause was added at the Lucknow Conference and the objection to it was raised to-day at the Convention, by a number of delegates, mostly of the younger group, some of whom profess Socialism or Communism.

Mr. Madhavan Nair from Kerala urged the deletion of the additional clause on the ground that the Convention should not tie the hands of the Commonwealth Parliament and also because the present economic arrangement in India was not proper. He hinted that time might come when the Common wealth Parliament might have to acquire certain of the present vested interests.

Swami Vidyanand spoke on the protection of the peasants in order to save the repetitin of Gorakhpur peasants revolts.

RIGHTS OF RYOTS DESPOILED.

Mr. M. C. Sen Gupta declared that the rights of the peasants had been systematically despoiled. He remarked the retention of the additional clause meant the direct challenge to the tenantry of Bengal and cultivators and workmen whose natural rights had been flagrantly violated. Mr. B N. Das reminded the audience that the Taxation Committee had not approved of the principle of Permanent Settlement.

CHAMPION OF VESTED RIGHTS.

The Hon'ble Ramdas Pantelu supporting the original proposition refuted the criticisms pointing out that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee would give confidence to every section in India landlords and tenants and Capital and Labour He assured that the change of Government did not involve the confiscation of rights.

Mr. Jatvendranath Bannerjee on the other hand suspected that the addition was made at Lucknow with the sinister object, namely, the guaranteeing of the present titles. Of course, the proposition laid down that only those titles were guaranteed which were lawfully acquired but he disputed the lawful acquirement of any title under this "Satanic" Government. He severely condemned the inequitous Permanent Settlement of Bengal for the abolition of which he strongly pleaded

Mr. Siripartash (Benares) moved the amendment to the effect that only those titles to personal property acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth are guaranteed which had been acquired in a manner still regarded as lawful in the Commonwealth.

AN AMENDMENT

Mr. Vishvanathan gave the history of circumstances in which the addition was made at the Conference at the headquarters of Oudh Taluqdars and pointed out that Pandit Malaviya framed it and had it carried with the support of Pandit Motilal inspite of the opposition which happened to be a minority.

Dr. Sayed Mahmood (Bihar) opposed the amendment and hoped the hairsplitting arguments on the details would not disturb the basis of the Nehru Report.

"NO SINISTER OBJECT."

Pandit Malaviya made a spirited appeal for the acceptance of the main proposition and the rejection of all amendments. He assured that there was no Sinister object in making addition at the Lucknow Conference except that of obtaining the support of the Zamindars and Landlords in the fight for their country's freedom. It was the duty of those who were neither Zamindars nor tenants to try to establish relations of justice and ecuity between them. The addition of the clause meant nothing more than that the new Parliament could not pass a law that landed property could be confiscated o that Bengal Settlement which had been in force for nearly a century should be revised by any hasty legislation. Those were responsible for additional clau after full examination in interests o landlords and tenants.

All amendments were declared los after a show of hands and the origina motion was declared carried. The Trad Union Congress (Bihar) dissent was re corded.

At this stage a number of prominen leaders including Dr. Ansari, the Mah raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Tej Bahadu Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru left th convention one by one and the dias wa practically half vacant. They all le for the Grand Hotel where Mr. Jinnah had arrived from Bombay with a view t discuss with him the possible solutions o the communal question and incidentally decide the presidentship of the Muslim league regarding which there have bee several reports in the lobbies and else where.

DR. BESANT IN CHAIR.

Dr. Besant, therefore, occupied the chair and half an hour later Pandit Motilal returned to pilot and answer the criticisms levelled at the several provisions of the Nehru Report. There were altogether 19 clauses laying down fundamental rights. Owing to the absence of several leaders the debate was very tame.

Mr. Balkrishna Sarma obtained very large majority at voting time on his motion that there should be no corporal punishment for any offence in the Commonwealth of India. Pandit Motilal had opposed this but he and only a few others voted against it.

TO MAKE INDIA "DRY".

The next important amendment was made at the instance of Mr. Rajagopala Chariar who of late has been conducting intensive propaganda for prohibition in South India. This amendment was to make prohibition a fundamental part of constitution itself as is the case in the American Constitution. He said that the present opportunity should be availed of especially as they had provided for universal education and for public welfare work as a fundamental article among the duties of the Government. If they wanted to be prosperous under adult sufferage then there must also be attempts by State to remove the drink evil. He emphasised that the Commonwealth should save its citizens from the evils and temptations of alcohal and other intoxicating drinks and should make laws as soon as possible for the total prohibition of the manufacture or the import of the sale of liquors and drinks except for medicines or industrial purposes.

Mufti Mohamed Saddiq, delegate of the Ahmedya community supported the motion which was carried. Finally on the motion of Prof. Gulshanrai (Lahore) the convention adopted the addition of a sub-clause to the effect that all courts of law should be within the jurisdiction appelate and administrative of High Court of Judicature.

The convention reassembles on December 27 afternoon to take into consideration other proposals of the draft constitution. To-morrow and the day-after are devoted for All India Congress Committee.—A. P. Special.

EARTHQUAKE ON WEST COAST OF MINDANAO ISLAND

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Manila:—The town of Cotia Bajo on the west-coast of Mindanao island has practically been destroyed by a earthquake and a tidal wave. Hitherto four persons have been reported killed and 102 injured. Damage is estimated at a quarter million dollars.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ARRIVES A SOUTHAMPTON

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Duke of Gloucester has arrived at Southampton.—Reuter.

'I AM AT YOUR DISPOSAL"

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's Message of Cheer to Pt. Nehru

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

After 4 hours' discussion the National Convention to-day adopted by an overwhelming majority Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution amidst cheers and shouts of Motilal Nehru-ki-Jai. The discussion on the whole was very interesting, especially the learned speeches of Mr. Chintamani and Sir Ali Imam. The latter speaker was frank and his candid utterence revealed the ex-Law Member's intensely thorough-bred nationalism. His speech was so brilliant and telling that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya received the Patna Muslim in his arms when he came down from the rostrum, embraced, kissed and carressed him out of reverence for his patriotism, frankness and insight.

Sir Ali Imam said:—It was only those Muslims who urged for more seats in the legislatures that indulged in the tall talk of independence. He wondered how people who were sincere about independence would be pettyfogging barganiers for more seats. He rightly struck the note of warning that those Muslims had ulterior motives. "I am a Mussalman, but I am an Indian first. I could not see India being sacrificed to foreign Powers by communalists. Dominion Status gives you safety. That is why I signed the Nehru Report, though I value independence as a nobler and higher ideal than Dominion Status".

Referring to the veto powers he said;—"Under a Republic there must be one President. In India to-day the question of Presidentship would give rise to suspicion that he was a Hindu or Muslim. That is why the veto power is vested in the King". He hoped the day would come when everybody would rise above communalism, when independence would be practicable.

MAHATMA'S SUPPORT TO PT. NEHRU

GREAT SATISFACTION AT CONVENTION'S DECISIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Great satisfaction is expressed by many at the successful termination of to-day's proceedings of the Convention, though the biggest and the most influential Party in the country, viz., the Indian National Congress, had not given its vote. The procedure of vote-taking, it is stated, was actually drafted by Pandit Motilal with the consent of Dr. Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Ansari and others. He deliberately laid it down that if the members of one Party disagreed the Party should meet again and decide its views and communicate later to the President of the Convention. The Pandit did it intentionally hoping the A. I. C. C. at the next meeting would adopt his report 'in toto'. He expects to win his position with the influence of Mahatma Gandhi to whom in a recent letter he wrote: "I have decided to use you to my utmost." Mahatma Gandhi wrote him back: "Most willingly I place myself at your disposal."

Sir Tej Bahadur in the course of a conversation with your Special Correspondent said he felt happy at the decision of the Convention. Even if the A. I. C. C. threw Pandit Nehru overboard, it did not matter. It meant that only one element of the Convention disagreed. He was sure the A. I. C. C. would adopt the Nehru Report and the Congress too would carry it.

The Pandit is confident of making the A. I. C. C. accept his Report with Mahatma Gandhi's influence. Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jamnadas Mehta and Satyamurti are vigorously canvassing support for the Delhi A. I. C. C. resolutions. They are also equally confident of winning the day. The Independence for India League is meeting to-night to discuss to-day's Convention's decision and the attitude to be adopted in the A. I. C. and Working Committees which are meeting to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Report from very reliable authority states that even in the Presidential Address Pandit Motilal Nehru has strongly pleaded for the adoption of the Nehru Report and concludes with a threat that he would retire from the Congress if the Report is not adopted.

BOMBAY'S NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP: TURKISH MILITARY EXPERTS FOR AFGHANISTAN

Left:—Delegation of Bombay Catholics at the Ballard Mole who welcomed their New Bishop on his arrival on Monday by s.s. "Aquilea". The New Bishop is in the centre of the picture.

Right:—Members of the Turkish Military Delegation to Afghanistan headed by H. E. General Kaizim Pasha (third from left) with Her Excellency and their young son. On the extreme right of the picture is the Afghan Consul in Bombay.

BEN SPOOR DEAD

—:o:—

A FRIEND OF INDIA

PROMINENT MEMBER OF LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Ben Spoor, Labour member of the House of Commons, is dead.—Reuter.

In the death of the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Charles Spoor, which Reuter announces, India has lost one of the very few friends of India from the ranks of the British Labour Party. Born in June of 1878, Ben Spoor's death at the age of 50 is premature. He was awarded O. B. E. in 1918 and became Privy Councillor in 1924. He has sat in Parliament since 1928 and had been evincing great interest in Indian questions. His visit to India just after the publication of the Montford Report and the Martial Law regime in the Punjab and his close contact with leaders of Indian opinion like Pandit Motilal, Deshbandhu Das, The Hon. V. J. Patel and several others gave him an insight into Indian discontent. At the session of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur (1920), which he attended, and the dynamic policy it advocated brought home to Ben Spoor the actual realities of the Indian Movement. His attitude thereafter was one of genuine sympathy with the aspirations of this country. He was member of the Executive Committee of the Party and when Labour came to rule Spoor was made the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. From 1924-25 he was Chief Whip of the Labour Party.

BOMBAY BABY AND HEALTH WEEK

—:o:—

TO BE HELD IN NEXT MARCH

The Secretary, Publicity Committee of the Bombay National Baby Week, writes:—

Lady Sykes presided at the meeting held on last Friday at the Secretariat when preliminary arrangements were made for holding the Sixth Annual Bombay Baby Week. The date has been provisionally fixed for 25th to 31st March and the selection of Site will be decided at the next meeting.

LADY SYKES' SYMPATHY.

In opening the meeting Lady Sykes made a brief speech in which she declared that this movement which had been initiated by Lady Wilson would have her fullest and whole-hearted sympathy and that she would help it in every possible way to continue its beneficial effects to the citizens of Bombay.

It has been said in a recent official report that India is an international offender in matters of Public Health. Voluntary efforts to remove this blot from India's reputation and specially of Bombay, the Gateway of India, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times and we therefore welcome the organisers of the Week on the field again considering specially the success that has attended the past Weeks both as regards attendance and educational benefits.

A Committee which is fully representative of all classes and communities has been appointed to carry out the work with Lady Cowasjee Jehangir (Jnr.) as Chairman, Dr. Socrates Noronha as Secretary, and the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as Treasurer.

A NEW FEATURE.

Apart from the popular exhibits a few new features are contemplated. In view of the heavy toll that Tuberculosis takes on infant and adult life it is proposed to pay special attention to this subject. An interesting feature of the exhibition will be a new film which is to be specially prepared in Bombaby dealing with the ravages of Tuberculosis and which will include all the aspects of this terrible disease.

CASTE MUST GO

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

him who is willing to take thee by the hand and marry thee."

WOMAN'S DESCENT.

Woman's descent began at a later period, apparently at a time when, owing to the migration of the community to lower plains it was brought into conflict with inferior aboriginal races. Under the militant necessities consequent on such an environment, males acquired an artificial importance. Every male that the family could put forward was an asset in the fight. In place of the benediction cited above requiring women to rule their relatives, came another where the outgoing bride was asked to beget sons (and not daughters).

Many reformers came to light at the end of this period of darkness, which covered many centuries. The best of them all, and yet the worst, was Manu, in whose writings one finds a violent conflict between the noble relics of the Vedic period and the popular doctrines of his time.

RIVAL SCHOOLS.

'Manu' apparently worked on the lines of least resistance. This process went on increasing from time to time until the lawgiver called 'Yajnavalkya' came on the scene. He very ingeniously, after enumerating all the forms of female property which had come into vogue at his time, quietly slipped in, as if it was merely an expletive necessary to complete the metre, the word 'adya', which means 'other acquisitions of a like character.' He thereby opened the widest door for all kinds of property to come in. The 'Mitakshara', in the eleventh century, took advantage of this brief expletive 'adya' and interpreted it to the fullest extent so as to include as women's peculium, all property, howsoever acquired by her, whether by "inheritance, purchase, partition, seizure or finding." Indeed, even modern women would not desire anything more than what the 'Mitakshara' gave them. Every species of property would, under its definition, become 'stridhan'. That word was interpreted by the 'Mitakshara' in a plain natural sense as inclusive of every kind of property held absolutely by women and not as having any technical meaning. If the law had stood where the 'Mitakshara' had moulded it, or even if it had been allowed to develop on the progressive lines of interpretation adopted by the later Maratha author of the 'Vyavahara Mayukha', there would have been no trouble at all. But in course of time rival schools arose, and especially in the earlier stages of their decisions in the Privy Council, sitting at Westminster and naturally struggling under a misconception of the historic and other antecedents of the Indian people, have unconsciously played in the hands of orthodoxy.

WANTED LEGISLATION.

It is not my intention to blame individuals, but to condemn the system under which they are working. The result is that Hindu Law which has a very large resilience and power of adaptability, has remained unresponsive to the requirements of the times in the British period. The adaptability of the Hindu Law is surprising to those who study it from this point of view. To-day there are a large number of anomalies waiting to be set right. To depend upon judicial interpretations for doing this work would take centuries. It is necessary, therefore, that legislation should take a hand in this work of reform. It is most urgently needed today in improving the position of the widow in a Hindu joint family. When the husband dies undivided, we are all aware of her miserable lot. She cannot get her husband's share if she is without male issue. The rules under which maintenance is decreed to her are unjust. They all lean in favour of her husband's coparceners. A vague sort of feeling that a Hindu widow must be an ascetic before her age and inclinations make it possible, has restrained British Indian judges from interpreting the law in plain, natural and modern sense. Her rights of adoption have been curtailed and the beneficence of an important ruling of the Privy Council in that behalf has been limited in some Provinces on the principle of 'stare decisis'. There is no reason why the wife of a separated Hindu without issue should not be allowed to take the best part of his estate.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Likewise, women's grievances arising out of their marital relations constitute some of the most pressing problems of the times. Women claim that the marriageable age of girls should be raised to at least 16. To gain this end, they are demanding that the marriage of girls below that age should be made penal. A compromise has been found in the Sarda Bill, which has passed through many vicissitudes, and 14 years of age has been made the marriageable limit for girls. As regards the proper age for the consummation of marriages, a Committee of the Government of India is sitting for the purpose. Without anticipating its findings in any way, it will not be hazardous to surmise that, for intramarital relations, some age nearing 16 may be fixed, and for ultramarital ones, 18 years may present a more appropriate limit. If the Sarda Bill and another based upon the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee pass through the Legislature, they will have given to women at least a partial remedy for their grievances in this connection.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

Coming to the choice of the husband, women demand that they should have a much larger circle to choose from. The present system is many times a great handicap, especially for communities whose numbers are small, as for instance, the Pathare Prabhus of Bombay, where men and women, in equal numbers, amount to a total of 4,000 to 5,000 persons. The necessary result of this limitation is that women have not infrequently to marry their near relations. This has the consequence that the same social type is multiplied and the race deteriorates. The cry is therefore going up which will increase in intensity, that the marriage law should be so reformed as to enable persons to marry outside their communities into others which have an affinity of origin, habits or avocations. It would be advisable to mould the marriage law so as to give this relief. A partial progress in this direction has been made by a decision of the late Mr. Justice Shah of the Bombay High Court which I have already referred to, by which marriages between higher caste men and lower caste women are regarded as legal and valid in the Bombay Presidency. But women are not content with this, and one already hears whispers emanating from them that 'Pratiloma' marriages, that is, marriages between higher caste women and lower caste men, should be made equally legal. In short, their demand is that they should have a right to marry according to choice, irrespective of the narrow limitations of caste. Some may regard it as a very bold demand, but I feel certain, whether bold or otherwise, it is bound to succeed before long.

DIVORCE.

Similarly, women demand that the present-day laws relating to divorce, remarriage and maintenance, which in their opinion are foolish, irrational and one-sided, should also be altered in accordance with the requirements of modern society. In many places the cry has gone up for the right to apply for a divorce under certain conditions not inconsistent with Hindu scriptures. They are aware that marriage is a sacrament, but feel that, even under orthodox conceptions of marriage, the right to divorce will have to be conceded under conditions which have a foundation in ancient Hindu Law.

RE-BIRTH OF SOCIETY.

I have no time to go into other departments of social reform which, during recent years, have become insistent. The expression "social reform" has undergone a great change, and as in other countries, it has now come to acquire a meaning inclusive of every form of social activity calculated to promote the health, comfort and happiness of society. Cataclysmic changes going on in the world round us are compressing the work of centuries into a few years and making for a new Heaven and a new Earth. In this expected rebirth of human society what part shall we Indians elect to play? That is the crux of the situation. Let there be no delusions about it.

BENGAL MUSLIMS STAND FOR COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Nehru Constitution Severely Criticized

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Bengal All-Parties Muslim Conference, which met to-day under the presidency of Sir Abdur Rahim, passed several resolutions dealing with the future constitution of India and the position of the Muslim community in it. It was resolved that the Constitution should be on the basis of responsible Government with Dominion Status, and should be in the form of a Federation of fully autonomous States. The administration of law and order should be subject to the control of the provincial legislatures, which should be unicameral, and the Central Government should be in charge of only subjects that concerned the whole of India, such as defence and foreign affairs.

ADULT FRANCHISE, APPROVED.

The Conference cordially approved of adult franchise as the goal of the electoral system but pressed for wider franchise, in the meantime, than that at present laid down for the Central Legislature. The strength of Muslim representation in the Central Legislature should not be less than one third of the total strength of that Legislature; also, in order to ensure communal harmony, whichever community Hindu or Muslim, was in a minority in a Province should get not less than one-third the total number of seats in the Provincial Council and the same proportion of representation should be accorded in local bodies.

SUPPORT TO SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

The Conference stood for the continuance of separate communal electorates, and urged that in any territorial distribution the Muslim majority in the Provinces of the Punjab, Bengal the N. W. F. Province and Sindh should not be reduced to a minority.

The Conference urged that in the Public Services of the country also, there should be no communal monopoly, and that in no case should the share enjoyed by Muslims in the Services be less than that which they had in the Legislatures.

Sir Abdur Rahim, in his address to the Conference, emphasised the need for mutual trust and goodwill between the Hindu and Muslim communities and recommended the appointment of a Committee to meet other political bodies at present meeting in Calcutta and come to an understanding with them.

A GRAVE BLUNDER.

He thought that it would be a grave political blunder to reject the Nehru Report wholesale, but severely criticised the views expressed in the report. He said that the report had discarded the idea of a Federal system of Government for India, and gave control of the entire administration of India to the Central Government. Mahomedans, he said, viewed this with special alarm, for they would always be in a minority in the Central Legislature.—A. P

POONA BAR COUNCIL

DISADVANTAGES OF PERSONAL VOTING AT BOMBAY

POONA, Dec. 23.

The Poona Bar Association held a special meeting and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

The Poona Bar Association is of opinion that the rules of the Bombay Bar Council require personal voting at Bombay, which naturally shuts out the mofussil voters and the said rules, therefore, require amendments to enable moffusil voice being introduced in the said Council and pending the necessary changes, this Bar Association requests His Lordship the Chief Justice, to nominate under his special powers, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, High Court pleader of Satara and President of the Maharashtra Lawyers' Conference to be a member of the said Bar Council during the first term of its existence.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law, who presided at the meeting observed that half the number of voters of the Bar Council practised in the moffusil districts and yet there was not a single representative of them on the Bar Council in the ten elected members whose names were recently announced in papers. And that was but to be expected on account of the rule requiring personal voting at Bombay. That rule ought to be modified so as to allow moffusil voters to vote at the District towns. And in addition to that, a minimum number of representatives must be guaranteed for the moffusil Bar by amending Section 4 of the Bar Councils Act.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA KSHATRIYA MAHASABHA

SESSION TO BE HELD AT LAHERISARA

LAHERIASARAI, Dec. 24.

The All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha is being held at Laheriasarai, Bihar, in a beautifully decorated pandal styled Pratapnagar after the name of Rana Pratap. Many Ruling Chiefs are expected to attend the general session on the 29th and 30th December. The Reception Committee is making grand preparations for the reception. All Kshatriyas are expected to muster strong to make the Sabha a grand success.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S HEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had some sleep. The pain has decreased and the inflammation which is in region of liver, appears to be subsiding.—Reuter.

X'MAS PRESENT TO THE EMPIRE

—:o:—

CANADA RESTORES PENNY POSTAGE

LOYAL GREETINGS TO THE KING

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Ottawa.—Mr. Mackenzie King has sent a message to the King declaring that as an enduring expression of the feeling of devotion to His Majesty and of the nearness of the relationship of Canada to all other parts of the Dominions the Canadian Government has decided to restore, from Christmas Day, penny Postage on communications from Canada to all other parts of the Empire.

After respectfully greeting His Majesty on Behalf of the Government and the people of Canada Mr. Mackenzie King says that "never since His Majesty's accession have the feelings of love and devotion of the Canadian people towards His Majesty found deeper and more universal expression than during his present illness, never have the minds and hearts of the British people everywhere been drawn more closely together. We should like at this Christmas Season, on the part of Canada, to "give enduring expression of this oneness of feeling and nearness of relationship of our country to all parts of Your Majesty's Dominions."

The message concludes by saying that while the reduction will be of more immediate and direct benefit to the citizens of Canada, it is hoped and believed that it may serve to render more enduring the ties uniting the British Commonwealth of Nations in common allegiance to the Crown.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CAUSE

NEW PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED FROM BEAWAR

—:o:—

BEAWAR, Dec. 24.

It has been decided to start an English weekly entitled "Young Rajasthan" from Beawar. The first issue is expected to appear on 1st February 1929. The paper will be edited by Ramnarayan Chaudhry, ex-editor of "Tarun Rajasthan" and Provincial Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference. It will mainly be devoted to the cause of the people of Indian States and generally support the Congress policy in British Indian politics. It will advocate social and religious reform, champion the cause of the peasantry and Labour, strengthen Youth movement and work for modernising the Ajmer Merwar administration. Its annual subscription will be rupees five and half yearly rupees three.

FLEET STREET TAKES CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

London.—The newspapers will not be published on Tuesday and Wednesday.—Reuter.

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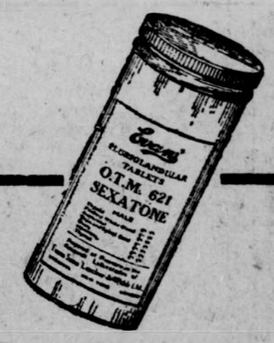
A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

—:o:—

"Statesman's' Stupid Claims"

Thus writes the "Pioneer":—

The dear old "Statesman" is still bleating away about its circulation, which, as everybody knows, is daily suffering from its absurd old-fashioned policy. It seems to think that it has only to issue a challenge, the very terms of which would not deceive a child, in order that it may show its generosity and secure Rs. 10,000 for some charity. We have not the slightest intention of accepting the terms of the "Statesman's" ridiculous offer, until it brings its circulation methods more into accord with modern and honest practice, and until its net sales figures, which it claims have been for many years in its possession—but certainly not in the possession of Indian readers—are records which someone can trust. We know too much about the habits and practices of the "Statesman" to pay any heed to its essentially stupid claims. We will rest content in the rapidly growing circulation of The Pioneer, knowing full well that unless "The Old Lady of Chowringhee" bobs her hair and shortens her skirt she will sooner or later inevitably be left upon the shelf of interesting historical antiquities. The "Statesman" seems to think that the distribution of free copies is a sign of good business. It is all too obvious from this fatuous remark that the "Statesman" is completely ignorant of modern newspaper practice, which does not indulge in the distribution of free copies, but which relies for its growth in circulation upon the intrinsic merits of its productions. The "Statesman" attempts to be facetious—or is it satirical?—about the policy of The Pioneer. It considers our independence "to be vulgar in language and thought." If the word "vulgar" means pertaining to the many, and is to be identified with the mass of the people in this country, then we thank the "Statesman" for its compliment, and we only wish that our poor old contemporary would lose a little of its mid-Victorian snobbishness, and in some degree reflect the sensible opinion of the country. The "Statesman" also seems to object that we couch our opinions in the "language of Limehouse". Surely the "Statesman" must have forgotten that the language of Limehouse was the language of a man who guided Great Britain over the most dangerous crises of the War, and was Prime Minister for over six years. Probably our reactionary contemporary is incapable of recognising in any country the existence of social evils similar to those which Mr. Lloyd George denounced at Limehouse. In any case, we would prefer to plead guilty to this charge than to pursue a policy which gives endorsement to the lie about disfranchisement of Europeans, which it has shamelessly repeated in its main leading article in its issue dated December 21. Personally we prefer plain speaking to gilded and pompous misrepresentation. But as the "Statesman" is completely unable to understand normal liberal policy, we would revert in conclusion to a statement which until quite recently it used to print on its front page, "The certified sales," it claimed, "exceed those of any five other daily papers in India." At this time the "Times of India" claimed a circulation of just over 30,000. The "Hindu" at Madras most certainly had a circulation of 15,000; the "Forward," at least, 10,000, the "Bombay Chronicle" at least 15,000, and the "Leader" was never below at this period a circulation of 6,000. This circulation gives a total of over 75,000. There is, therefore, one obvious deduction to be drawn from the "Statesman's" boast about its figures. Either it was lying a little over a year ago, when it regularly made the claim we have quoted, or it is lying to-day. If its circulation over the last three months is greater than over the same three months in any year of its exsistence, it must have to-day a daily net sale of well over 75,000. If this is so, and the "Statesman" can honestly print a net sales figure (exclusive of free distribution and unsold copies carefully suppressed in agents' "returns") approximating to three-quarters of a lakh—we will allow a little for Calcutta flamboyance—The Pioneer will most willingly pay Rs. 10,000 to any charity the "Statesman" likes to mention. Or indeed, we will go further and start a new fund for decrepit journalists who do not know their business.



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INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

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(Continued from page 6.)

tate them. With the consolidation of the British Power clerks for Civil offices, railways, post and telegraph etc., were also wanted and to this purpose the educated Gujarati Indian who was much cheaper than the Englishman was found eminently suited and could get easy and well paid employment. Thus it is, that almost all the Government, Civil, Railway, Post and Telegraph and such other subordinate offices are to-day filled up by the comparatively well educated Gujarat side Indian with a few others from other provinces of India, except the Deccan, whose sons are conspicuous here by their absence. While the school and college-made Indians thus secured civil offices under the Government the villager or the less educated townsman from India still could get a comfortable living by securing employments in private firms of his own countrymen who were long settled and had amassed wealth and extended business.

WAR CHANGES CONDITIONS.

After the World-War, however, conditions have vastly changed. During the last ten years East Africa has been flooded with Indians. While it is now difficult for even a capitalist to carry on his own business against severe competition, it is much more so for a job-hunter to secure an employment. And still, with the increasing unemployment in India the poor graduate and the poorer matriculate failing to earn even a bare living at home, still looks towards East Africa for some better chances and very often runs down there with high hopes, but without any definite chances of getting employment. It is true that some of such men do get fixed up after a good deal of hardships at times, but others are left in the lurch and sometimes have to face severe odds. Instances of persons who have to be sent back home disappointed and tired by charity collections are not rare. It is time, therefore, that any Indian wishing to run down to East Africa in the hope of getting employment there more easily than at home should bear in mind that the days when it could be done are has been enormous and their demand, connow gone. The supply of such servants sequently, has greatly diminished.

DIFFICULTIES.

Again, living in Africa is much costlier than in India and so long as wages double of what one should get in India are offered no one should be deceived. Living here costs more than double of what it does in India. There is room now only for very well qualified and fully experienced men, raw youths are not wanted anywhere. And the former too, must, for safety's sake, first settle about their jobs and their remuneration before starting from India and must study local conditions, cost of living, suitability of climate and all other important things by enquiries to friends who may already be here. The writer of this article will always be very glad to supply any such information to intending emigrants from India on application.

There is room, however, in one yet un-Congo, for a large number of enterprizing tried province of Africa, namely, Belgian and stalwart Indians who may have courage to face all odds and initiative enough to make out their own way in life. About this I shall write later in another article.

PRIMATE DOWN WITH INTERNAL INFLAMMATION

—:o:—

CANTERBURY'S DOCTOR'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury "is suffering from an attack of internal inflammation which necessitates his remaining in bed for some days". This statement was issued after consultation with Sir Hugh Rigby the Archbishop of Canterbury's own doctor.—Reuter.

BROADENING JEWISH AGENCY

—:o:—

INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST EXECUTIVE'S RESOLVE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Berlin.—The International Zionist Executive by 39 votes to 5 resolved in favour of broadening the Jewish Agency in order to include non-Zionists. It is quite probable that the extended Agency Council will consist of 100 members each of Zionists and non-Zionists.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. REGIMENT RETURNS FROM CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Washington.—The Sixth Regiment and Engineer Corps stationed at Tientsin, comprising a thousand men, has been ordered to return to the United States at the end of January, 1929. This will leave 1150 United States Marines in China besides the usual guard detachment.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces has appointed Mr. Surendranth Ghosh as Secretary of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. W. K. Porter, who died recently.

New York.—The Salvation Army worker Evangeline Booth accompanied by the personal staff secretly sailed on Friday under an assumed name to attend the High Council at Sunbury-on-Thames on 8th January. It is understood that the American delegation propose to appoint Evangeline head of the Salvation Army to replace Brother Bramwel.—Reuter.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

—:o:—

How Turkey has Solved the Problem

In view of the acute controversy raging over the minority rights in India, the following extracts from the Peace Treaty with Turkey with special reference to non-Muslim minorities will be found interesting.

The following extract from the Treaty of Peace between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and Turkey deals with the protection of minorities. It was signed at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923, and was brought into force from August 6th, 1924:

ARTICLE 37.

Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 38 to 44 shall be recognised as fundamental laws and that no law, no regulation, nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, nor official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 38.

The Turkish Government undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Turkey shall be entitled to free exercise, whether in public or private, of any creed, relgiion or belief, the observance of which shall not be incompatible with public order and good morals.

Non-Muslim minorities will enjoy full freedom of movement and of emigration, subject to the measures applied, on the whole or part of the territory, to all Turkish nationals, and which may be taken by the Turkish Government for national defence, or for the maintenance of public order.

ARTICLE 39.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities will enjoy the same civil and political rights as Moslems.

All the inhabitants of Turkey, without distinction of religion, shall be equal before the law.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Turkish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restrictions shall be imposed on the free use by any Turkish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding the existence of the official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the oral use of their own language before the Courts.

ARTICLE 40.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Muslim minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Turkish nationals. In particular, they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense, any charitable, religious and social institutions, any schools and other establishments for instruction and education, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their own religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 41.

As regards public instruction, the Turkish Government will grant in those towns and districts, where a considerable proportion of non-Moslem nationals are resident, adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Turkish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision will not prevent the Turkish Government from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets for educational religious or charitable purposes.

The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representative of the establishments and institutions concerned.

ARTICLE 42.

The Turkish Government undertakes to take, as regards non-Moslem minorities, in so far as concerns their family law or personal status, measures permitting the settlement of these questions in accordance with the customs of those minorities.

These measures will be elaborated by special Commissions composed of representatives of the Turkish Government and of representatives of each of the minorities concerned in equal number. In case of divergence, the Turkish Government and the Council of the League of Nations will appoint in agreement an umpire chosen from amongst European lawyers.

The Turkish Government undertakes to grant full protection to the churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other religious establishments of the above-mentioned minorities. All facilities and authorisation will be granted to the pious foundations, and to the religious and charitable institutions of the said minorities at present existing in Turkey, and the Turkish Government will not refuse, for the formation of new religious and charitable institutions, any of the necessary facilities which are guaranteed to other private institutions of that nature.

ARTICLE 43.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances, and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend Courts of Law or to perform any legal business on their weekly day of rest.

This provision, however, shall not exempt such Turkish nationals from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

ARTICLE 44.

Turkey agrees that, in so far as the preceding Articles of this Section affect non-Moslem national of Turkey, these provisions constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent to any modifications in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Turkey agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infractions or damages of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Turkey further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or of fact arising out of these Articles between the Turkish Government and any of the other Signatory Powers or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Turkish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

ARTICLE 45.

The rights conferred by the provisions of the present Section on the non-Muslim minorities of Turkey will be similarly conferred by Greece on the Moslem minority in her territory.

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The Indian National Congress,
CALCUTTA 1928.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY DECEMBER 25 1928

FORCED LABOUR IN KENYA COLONY

Some Typical Instances

(BY ARCHDEACON W. E. OWEN.)

The Legislative Council of Kenya Colony passed into law at its session in August the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance 1928 Amongst other provisions this Ordinance provides that (a) junior officers—i.e., Assistant District Commissioners shall be empowered to give orders which for sixteen years formerely could only be issued by senior administrative officers—i.e., District and Provincial Commissioners; (b) that penalties for breach of an order up to two months' imprisonment of either discription be added to th exisiting penalty of a fine up to 150s. This is the reply of the Colony of Kenya intentional or unintentional, to the recommendations of the Jerusalem Conference of April of this year, calling upon Governments to abolish forced labour save only for unforeseen national emergencies.

In July, 1927, eight Africans, some Christan, some Mohammedan trading at the trading centre of Kendu, South Kavirondo, were ordered to do the statutory work (up to six days a quarter) on the main road of the district. They objected to being forced to leave their occupations to do the work on the roads, and were fined 100s. each. The wages for the work, had it been paid for at good rates for Kenya would have been 3s. The Ordinance does not allow for a man commuting his work on the roads by a cash payment, as is done in other of our British African possessions. In July and August of 1927 gangs of girls of ages between 10 and 16 years were ordered out to collect and carry thatching grass in the North Gem area of Central Kavirondo. This involved some of the girls in a maximum daily journey of thirty, and in a few cases over thirty, miles. Some of the girls did three journeys under compulsion, walking in all, it is estimated, between 84 and 90 miles, and, after months of delay and agitation, were paid 30 cents (about 31/2d.) This case was a sheer abuse of the Native Authority Ordinance by the local chief, who was able to plead ignorance of the actual terms of the law as the Ordinances are published in English, which he cannot read, and had not been explained adequately to him.

NO PAY, BUT A FLOGGING.

In September and October, 1927, men of the Seme area, Central Kavirondo, were forced out to work on bush clearing on the lake shore in connection with measures for combating the tsetse fly. About eighty were turned out, and contrary to the Ordinance, were forced to work for periods up to two months without pay under the orders of a fuel cutter who had a lime kiln. He took the product of their labour, gave them no pay, out did give them rations of maize meal, and had several of them flogged with the kiboko (hippo hide switch) when their tally of logs did not come up to his standard. After much agitation the lime-kiln owner was fined a small sum for the floggings, but those who had been forced to work illegally, and were flogged into the bargin, got no compensation and no pay.

In July, 1928, natives of the Kisumu area, Central Kavirondo, were ordered to supply thatching grass for Kisumu. About 2,000 loads were required. I happened to meet a large safari (caravan or gang) of about 250 of them, of whom about 100 were children. The order was quite illegal, and was not issued by the District Commissioner's Office, which alone had the authority to issue orders under the Native Authority Ordinance, but those who were compelled to turn out of their homes, collect the grass and carry it in some eight or ten miles did not, of course, know that the order was illegal. When they arrived at the office from which the order was issued, there was no pay ready for them. They had to depart home through a very heavy tropical rainstorm, got soaking wet, and then those who were sufficiently active to undertake the journey a second time in order to get the few cents due to them returned to the office the next day and were paid. A number, of course, did not return, so the office got the grass for nothing.

The actual terms of the resolution of the International Missionary Council, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, are as follows:—

It is essential that Governments concerned with undeveloped areas should apply to them the knowledge gained by a century of experiences of the measures needed to prevent economic and social injustice, and in particular that they should (a) stop at once the practice of employing forced labour by companies or private individuals, and also, except in cases of immediate and unforeseen national emergency, by public authorities.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Not content with the powers and penalties authorised by the Ordinance of 1912, the Colony, through the Legislative Council, and on the initiative of the Administration (who informed the public in the "Official Gazette" of the Colony that fines were of no use, as the men paid the fines by the product of the labour of their women—a cheap misstatement, unworthy of the administration), have now added to the former penalties that of up to two months' imprisonment of either discription. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will disallow this most reactionary measure. There is no need for forced labour if the Administration will get down to a proper system of voluntary labour, *adequately paid*. The whole business turns on the question of adequate payment. The administration forces a man in the reserves to work for a pittance, say twenty cents a day (namely, twopence-half penny), it may be on collecting and transporting on his head thatching grass. He knows that outside the reserves the wage for a day is round about fifty cents (sixpence). Is it any wonder that he resolves to go out from the reserves, if he must become a wageearner willy-nilly, and thus get the fifty cents denied him under forced labour? And much of the forced labour is not paid at all.

There are two courses open to the reformer to press for consideration: (1) modification of the system, as, for instance, by allowing a man to commute his term of forced labour by a cash payment: or (2) abolition of the system, save only in the case of unforeseen and immediate national emergency. This latter is in the opinion of those, very well qualified to judge, who composed the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem, the proper line of action. As a first step to abolition, modification has much to recommend it, but, in my opinion, abolition is practicable without any intermediate steps.

The instances quoted above are typical of incidents which are invitable under forced labour in our tropical African possessions. I have no hesitation in giving publicity to some of the incidents of recent forced labour, as appeals in the press of the Colony and through the recognised channels of representation to the Government have failed to procure more deliberate consideration of the principle involved in this latest Ordinance.—"The Manchester Guardian."

Calcutta.—The Indian Satutory Commission has proposed that the Indian Central Committee should visit England next summer in order to take part in the additional sittings of the Joint Free Conference when further evidence will be taken.—A. P.

Karachi.—The Additional City Magistrate of Karachi, on Saturday morning sentenced Gulam Ahmed Mohomed Ishak a clerk in the Accounts section of the Divisional Superintendent's office, N. W. Railway, Karachi, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 450 on charges of fraud and forgery in respect of three applications from railway servants for payment of wages due.—A. P.

NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

Object of General Gouraud's Visit to India

The Berlin correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

BERLIN, Nov. 28.

Quite a number of important German papers report this week that the latest development in Great Britain's foreign policy, apart from the revival of the entente with France, is an attempt to get nearer to Tokio, with an eye on bringing back to life the old alliance with Japan which was terminated soon after the war under pressure from the United States. Having regard to the United States and some of the Dominions, both Japan and Britain realise that negotiations in this direction must be conducted with great care. In spite of this, Japan has now begun, writes the "Berliner Tageblatt", to speak a clear language. The Japanese Press has begun to discuss openly the question of a "revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance." The Tokio correspondent of the London "Times" reports that the Japanese Foreign Office has indicated the rumour about a movement for a close co-operation between England and Japan as "not unfounded". In Tokio it is also emphasized that though the Anglo-Japanese alliance was dissolved by the treaty concluded in Washington in 1921, the spirit of that alliance still continues to exist. Influential circles in Japan consider that the moment is very opportune to give a definite form to the idea of close Anglo-Japanese co-operation. According to the Japanese paper "Nitschintschi", Count Utschida who came to Europe to sign the Kellogg Pact on behalf of Japan, during his stay in London, did make important proposals about English-Japanese co-operation in China to the British Foreign Office. On the 17th of this month an important conference was held at Kioto to discuss questions relating to foreign policy and at this conference Count Utschida was also present. The Japanese paper mentioned above writes, that in London after the failure of the Geneva Three-Power Conference, the question of reviving the entente with Japan has been discussed often and adds that the granting of the highest English Order recently to the new Emperor of Japan, the message of Baldwin on the occasion of the Emperor's accession to the throne and the congratulatory message of the Archbishop of Canterbury—all lend weight to the talk about an Anglo-Japanese alliance. Reviewing the whole situation, the "Berliner Tageblatt" comments: "In any case one can take it for certain that England desires a close co-operation with Japan." This desire is due to the fear of America dominating the Chinese market. In India it is often forgotten that the present-day Japan is a full-fledged imperialist power and that Japanese foreign policy under the existing system will be determined only by the desire of promoting Japan's capitalistic-imperialistic interests and not by considerations of race, language or religion.

ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

Considerable importance is attached by the German Press to the departure to India of General Gouraud and the military Governor of Paris at the joint invitation of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian army. The Amsterdam correspondent of an important Berlin daily writes that the visit of General Gouraud, "an expert on the technique of modern colonial wars", has great significance from a political as well as from a military point of view. The Nationalist daily, the "Lokal Anzeiger", which is generally well-informed on military questions, writes: "Although externally the mission of General Gouraud does not carry any official character, still it is meant to serve the important aims of an ultimate Anglo-French action in Asia." After "visiting" India, General Gouraud is expected to undertake an "inspection tour" through Indo-China. According to the "Lokal Anzeiger" the principal purpose of General Gouraud's departure to India is to prepare the ground for an Anglo-French understanding for the protection of their imperial interests in the Far East. "It is planned to make such arrangements as will assure an immediately functioning military common action in the event of a serious situation. These preparations are directed above all against the movements for national independence in China and the neighbouring countries (meant—India, Indo-China, and Indonesia)." It is to be hoped that the activities of General Gouraud in India will be watched very closely and the Government which is very keen on keeping out "undesirable aliens" interrogated about them.

THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

Ever since the announcement of the Anglo-French naval alliance, reports of a new offensive on the part of Britain and France against the Soviet Union have appeared constantly in the German and Russian Press. The principal fields of this new anti-Russian campaign are Eastern Europe and the lands adjoining the Asiatic frontiers of the Soviet Union. Last week the Russian Press announced that the French General Staff has succeeded in getting Poland and Roumania to accept to follow a common plan of action under French direction in the event of a war against Russia. This week the "Krassnaja Swjesda", the organ of the Russian General Staff, maintains that French diplomacy is trying very hard to obtain special concessions from Denmark for military transports to Danzig and to the Polish military harbour Gdingen which is still in the process of construction. This paper maintains further, that England, on the other hand, whose aim is to create an anti-Russian naval basis on the islands of Dagoe and Oesel, is putting "superhuman pressure" on Denmark to gain free passage through the Great and Small Belt. That Germany is not inclined to dismiss these reports of a new offensive against Russia lightly is evident from the fact that these reports are given great prominence by several German papers. For India, this new offensive against Russia is very important, because the chief role in this offensive is taken by Britain, although at present France is being pushed very much to the front, and England having failed to win the support of the United States and Germany for her Russian policy is now depending for its success on the co-operation of certain powers and very largely on the resources of the British Empire. And for carrying out new imperial adventures Britain always looks upon India as the most valuable part of the Empire.

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ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.)

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m').
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali.
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.

Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

INDIAN STATES AND THE CROWN

—:o:—

PROF. KEITH'S VIEW

Prof. Berriedale Keith writes as follows in The Journal of Comparative Legislation And International Law (November):

In his recent and important work on Indian Constitutional Problems Sir Sivaswami Aiyar has discussed the issue of the relations of the Indian States to the Crown with regard, inter alia, to the claim of the Princes that they cannot be made subject to a constitutional responsible Government in India, if and when such a Government is created, without their own consent. Sir S. Aiyar controverts this doctrine on the ground that the treaties and arrangements which govern the position of these Princes were concluded either by the East India Company, on behalf of the Crown, or by the Governor-General in Council, acting for the Crown, and that in both cases the treaties bind the Crown not in its personal capacity nor as ruler of England, but in the capacity of ruler of British India. It is, of course, clear that the treaties do not affect the Crown in a personal capacity, but the remainder of Sir S. Aiyar's argument is not so clear. The distinction between the Crown as ruler of England and as Ruler of British India is a refinement which ignores the fact that, from the beginning and down to the present day all treaties with Princes have rested ultimately on the authority of the responsible ministers of the British Crown. The issue therefore now is a real one. Can the rights of the British Crown be handed over by authority of the British Parliament to a responsible Ministry in India without the sanction of the Princes? Legally, of course, the issue does not admit of discussion, but the question raised is not one of legal right, but of Justice. For the British Government to transfer to any British Indian Government power to deal finally with the treaty relations between the Crown and the States would clearly be a revolutionary change, to which the Princes would have a strong moral right to object. No doubt, in the long run, the issue can be solved by transfer by agreement under some constitional system securing the States from undue interference, while protecting their people from political stagnation, but for the present, nothing effective seems practicable, and it is impossible not to express hearty agreement with Sir S. Aiyar's own conclusion "that the policy of laissez faire and of non-interference in the affairs of the States is the wisest one to be followed."

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